

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1894.—DOUBLE SHEET.

With Dates of Events

Under the direction of Al. Hayman.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Meeting of the Board of Public Works.

Recommendations Adopted for Submission to the Council Tomorrow.

A Quiet Day at the Courthouse—Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing—General Court Notes.

The meeting of the Board of Public Works was the main business at the City Hall yesterday. At the Courthouse only routine business was transacted.

AT THE CITY HALL.

Public Works.

THE WEEKLY REPORT AS PREPARED BY THE BOARD.

The Board of Public Works yesterday prepared the following report for presentation to the Council on Monday:

"In the matter of the motion of Mr. Teed referred to this board, that the Superintendent of Street Sprinkling be instructed to move the sprinkling hydrant from the corner of Twenty-third and Main street, to the corner of Twenty-third street and the alley, we recommend that the same be adopted, and the Superintendent of Street Sprinkling instructed to move said hydrant.

"In the matter of the proposals to improve Moore street from Seventh to Ninth street, we recommend that the proposal of Schae Bros., at \$1.49 per lineal foot for the work complete be accepted and the necessary resolution be passed accordingly.

"Recommend that the proposals from E. C. Borsby and E. B. Miller be referred to the City Engineer to report the amount of frontage thereon contained.

"In the matter of the improvement of Belmont avenue, from Temple street to Bellevue street, the acceptance of which was set aside by the Council, we recommend that said work be now accepted, and the Street Superintendent instructed to issue his assessment warrant and diagram to the contractor for the same.

"Recommend that the City Engineer present the necessary ordinance of intention for the sidewalk of the north side of South street, from Hill street (formerly Caspary) to Main street, with a cement sidewalk six feet in width.

"Recommend that the hearing of the protest against the sidewalking of Philadelphia street be set for hearing for Monday, August 27, 1894, at 2 p.m., and the clerk instructed to notify protestants in the manner provided by law.

"In the matter of the petition from Fred Johnson et al., asking that the north side of Orange street, between Bixby street and Loomis street, be sidewalked, recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention to sidewalk the same with a cement sidewalk four feet in width to be laid two feet from the property line.

"We recommend that the name of the following streets be changed, as petitioned for by O. T. Johnson et al., to wit: Dolly street to Fifth street, Ida street to Fourth street, Gary street, to Avenue Pioneer, and Lucas avenue, to Maryland street, and that the City Attorney be directed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance therefor.

"Also, that the City Engineer be instructed to prepare and present profiles of the above-named streets in said petition, and also a map, showing the location of the streets, and the proposed changes.

"We recommend that the petition from O. T. Johnson et al. be filed.

"We recommend that the motion of Mr. Nickell, asking that the sprinkling hydrant moved from the corner of Workman and Hawkins streets to a point six feet west, be granted, and the Superintendent of Street Sprinkling be instructed to have said work done.

"We recommend that the Street Superintendent be directed to road up Toberman street, between Adams street and Adams street, in accordance with the motion of Mr. Teed.

"We recommend that the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention, changing the name of Lazard street to Ducommun street, in accordance with the motion of the member from the Eighth Ward, and also the name of Barrow street to Coronado street, as per petition No. 478, from Mrs. O. T. Bridge et al.

"We recommend that the petition from J. F. Blunt et al. be filed.

"We recommend that the proceedings instituted in July, 1892, for the sidewalking of Wall street, from Fifth to Seventh streets, be abandoned, and all the work done, excepting the sidewalking, and that the Street Superintendent be instructed to have the sidewalk laid at the intersections.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS—GENERAL COURT NOTES.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the new robbery case, an opinion to that effect, accompanied by another lengthy one relating to the Kern county case before mentioned, having been received by Deputy Clerk Benson yesterday for filing in this city.

People, et al., (respondent) vs. Matthew Curry (appellant). The defendant was convicted of the crime of robbery and appeals from the judgment and is praying his motion for a new trial. It is insisted that the evidence is insufficient to support the verdict. The insufficiency of the evidence has been passed upon by the jury, and again by the trial court, when considering the motion for a new trial, and under such circumstances we are averse to quibbling their action. The evidence of the prosecuting witness, especially as strengthened by that of the police officer, is ample to sustain the verdict. The same also, is sufficiently shown by the record. The court instructed the jury that the defendant in a criminal case, testifying in his own behalf, occupies a relation to the case different from that occupied by any other witness, and in considering the weight and effect to be given to the testimony of this defendant, in addition to nothing his manner, etc." (Then follows the balance of the stereotyped instructions upon the subject.) Appellant specially attacks that part of the instruction wherein the jury is told that the defendant in testifying occupied a different relation to the case from that of other witnesses. In as much as that part of the instruction following declares expressly wherein the defendant occupied a different relation to the case from other witnesses, and to what extent that relation might be considered in weighing the defendant's evidence, no harm was done him by the giving of the instruction. Such must necessarily be so, for this portion of the instruction has been repeatedly given by trial courts, assailed by appellants, and approved upon appeal by this court. We have often suggested that the better practice would be to omit the instruction, and to leave to the jury the effect as evidenced by the foregoing instruction, but the suggestion appears to fall upon stony places, and brings forth no results. We shall limit the rule strictly as it has been heretofore declared, and new trials will be the result if those limits are overstepped to any extent. We think this case comes fairly within the rule. We are writing further in the record demanding our attention. For the foregoing reasons the judgment and order are affirmed.

George W. Coffey (respondent), vs. C. S. Williams (appellant). Action to recover judgment for \$187.96 alleged to be due on an account, the parties having been co-partners in the business of farming and stock raising in Kern county; for an accounting, and a final settlement and distribution of judgment and order appealed from reversed and cause remanded for a new trial.

Court Notes.

Pierre Eyraud, a Frenchman, was duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge McKinley yesterday upon producing the necessary proofs of residence and qualification, and taking the requisite oath of renunciation and allegiance.

Judge McKinley heard the application of Mary S. McLean for a decree of divorce from A. P. W. McLean, upon the ground of desertion, and the defendant submitted to a default therein, the same was granted.

F. Brady appeared before Judge McKinley yesterday morning and entered his plea of guilty to the charge of forgery presented against him in the San Fernando justice's court, whereupon, he was sentenced to Folsom Penitentiary for the term of one year.

On the request of counsel for the defendant, execution of sentence in the Al Cochran case was ordered stayed until August 30 next by Judge McKinley yesterday, and by consent of counsel the examination of Cochran upon the other charges in the Township Court was set for Monday, August 27.

Judge McKinley yesterday rendered his decision in the case appealed by Max Kaufman from the Police Court, where he was convicted of having sold lottery tickets and fined \$50, the judgment of the lower court being affirmed.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new suits: City of Los Angeles vs. Alice Delahell et al., action to condemn an easement over a narrow strip of land on First street, between Los Angeles and Wilmington streets.

John Goldworthy vs. Nicholas Chronis, action to enforce a C. C. Shephard contract, delivered a deed to certain property, which he holds in escrow, to defendant; to cancel said deed and for damages.

People, et al., vs. Charles Cassen, action to rescind a contract made by said Cassen, to sell his cattle-pens and slaughter-house near the Hunter tract, and to compel him to abate the nuisance created thereby.

Henry Gilham vs. Henry Gilham, action for divorce.

Gilbert J. White vs. Della E. White, action for divorce.

THE WHEELMEN.

Fourth Meet of the Training League This Morning.

The Wheelmen's Training League will hold their fourth meet at Athletic Park this morning. This will be one of the most interesting meetings yet held by the league, and is known as the Diamond meet. A number of good races are on the programme, which start at promptly 10 o'clock a.m.

Race 23, one mile handicap, special invitation: W. F. Kennedy, scratch, H. Lealand scratch, T. Q. Hall (on a Star) scratch, H. L. Darling scratch, John Brink six six yards, A. D. Cummings six yards, prize, an Indian lady.

Race 24, one mile open, prize, a diamond ring, presented by John Brink; A. Griffin, F. G. Lacy, E. Ubricht, W. A. Burke, T. W. Fox, W. M. Jenkins.

Race 25, one-half mile, special, prize, a diamond pin, presented by J. Paul Percival, Harry Parks, W. Hutton, Fred Magee, W. B. Gard, C. H. Gray.

Race 26, one-half mile, against time, standing start: Joe Long, paced by F. G. Lacy.

Race 27, one mile handicap, prize, a diamond pin, presented by Mr. Irving Sussman, W. B. Gard, A. Griffin, L. W. Fox, C. H. Gray, C. Miller, W. Hutton, W. M. Jenkins, C. Ubricht, F. G. Lacy, W. A. Burke.

Race 28, one-half mile handicap, prize, brass coat's head: W. B. Gard, W. A. Tufts, W. A. Allen, H. Darling.

Race 29, two-mile handicap, prize, valuable trophy cup, won to date by Phil Kitchen once, and W. A. Burke once; A. Griffin, E. Ubricht, C. H. Gray, W. M. Jenkins, Tom McAleer, F. G. Lacy, W. A. Burke, Fred Holbrook.

Race 30, one-half mile, against time, standing start: Joe Long, paced by F. G. Lacy, W. A. Burke, J. L. Burke, A. Griffin, F. G. Lacy and T. Q. Hall.

Sunday at Westlake Park.

The Los Angeles Theater Band will give their usual concert at this popular resort this afternoon, rendering the following programme:

"Down the Line" (Reeves).
Overture, "Welcome" (Cattin).
Operatic selection, "Faust" (Gounod).
Schottische, "Bewitching Eyes" (Reckman).
Medley, "Ye Olden Time" (Beyer).
Polonaise, "Royal Decree" (Swift).
March Thirteenth Regiment N.Y.N.G. (Sonne).
"Promenade" (Gungli).
Overture, "Stradella" (Flotow).
Maurois, "Russian Memoirs" (Ganne).
Cornet solo, "Zalve de Nalle" (Rossini).
Grand march, "Metropolitan" (Jones).

DEATH RECORD.

WILKERSON—At Hollywood, Friday, at 6:30 a.m. Mrs. Jennie G. Wilkerson, wife of T. R. Wilkerson.

FUNERAL from residence Saturday at 1 p.m. Friends invited.

PEREZ—In this city, August 17, Matilda Maria Perez, aged 3 months and 14 days, infant daughter of Richard L. Perez and Marguerite Perez, No. 238 West Washington street, at 3 o'clock. Funeral private. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

LIPPINCOTT—At Pasadena, Cal., Wednesday, August 15, Clara, only daughter of Samuel R. and Eliza V. Lippincott.

FUNERAL services Sunday, August 19, at 4 p.m., at the family residence on Madison avenue, Rev. W. L. Hall officiating, assisted by Rev. E. L. Conger. Friends invited.

BOONE'S ARENA AT SANTA MONICA. Today will be the last opportunity of seeing this wonderful circus. Trains leave Southern Pacific Arcade Depot 9:30, 9:30, 10:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m.

WE are offering big bargains in feather pillows and down cushions at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway. This is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy window shades.

SPECIAL GRAND CONCERT AT SANTA MONICA. Today by the superb Los Angeles Military Band. Take the Southern Pacific's short line. Round trip, 50 cents.

FIVE thousand cabinet-finished cornice poles five feet long, with all the fixtures, complete, at 25 cents each, at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway. This is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy window shades.

PETERSBLEA—PSYCHICAL RESEARCH MEETINGS. At the urgent desire of many persons who are deeply interested in psychical phenomena, Rev. Cathie Petersblea, author and lecturer, will give a concert, lecture and readings from his own psychological books every Sunday evening at Caledonia Hall, No. 1194 South Spring street, at 7:30 o'clock. Collection, 10 cents, at the door, toward expenses.

SPECIAL SALE EVERY MONDAY. At the Golden Rule Bazaar, No. 247 South Spring street. Avail yourself of the sweeping reductions offered.

FIFTY pieces of embroidered Swiss muslin for curtains just received at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway. This is beyond a doubt the best place in town to buy window shades.

TAKE ADVANTAGE.

Of the special sale on dolls offered tomorrow at the Golden Rule Bazaar, No. 247 South Spring street.

FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Republican Campaign is Warming Up.

A Ratification Meeting Will Be Held Next Saturday Evening at the Pavilion.

Democrats Who Want to Be Chairmen of the State Convention—Much Maneuvering Going on Up North.

Republicans are preparing to make the meeting to be held at Hazard's Pavilion on Saturday, August 25, the occasion of routing ratification ceremonies. A. B. Campbell will be the principal speaker and prominent candidates will also take upon the political topics of the day.

The general meeting undoubtedly will be the signal for action all along the line, for the days preceding the convention will then have become few and the many aspirants will summon every energy for a final effort. As viewed from the standpoint of today, the political arena, locally, presents a very uncertain aspect. It is admitted on all sides that with the Republicans, so many conflicting factors have before entered into the fight of dovetailing over a position has been singled out as the main point of contention and that is to fight Lindsey, Webber and the gang, who are endeavoring to elect Governor and force ruling rule upon the Republican party. The spirit against the self-constituted bosses has become so great that if all signs do not fail the no-nonsense which will hit the Lindsey camp will be much greater than that of 1892.

Democratic Aspirants. CANDIDATES OUT FOR THE CONVENTION CHAIRMANSHIP.

"There were many new faces in the crowd of Democrats gathered at the Baldwin last night, says Thursday's San Francisco Chronicle. 'Occasionally a delegate from the interior would come in, look around upon the assembly, and then, as if a dazed, frightened sort of way wander out into the street again.

The main point of discussion were the chairmanship and the nomination of Maguire for Governor. Andy Clunie insisted that his brother Tom was still in the fight for the honor of winning the gavel, and the Democratic party would not give him that much it was a pretty state of affairs.

The ex-congressman had announced that if there was any concerted action on the part of the interior of the state, he would be one of their number for the place he would withdraw. Andy insisted that there had been no such action, and his brother was in the fight to stay, if elected, he would be a candidate, he would not oppose the ex-congressman for a minute.

The opponents of Clunie insisted that the chairman must come from the interior. There would be candidates enough, as each delegation would have its favorite. 'Alameda would put ex-congressman Glasgow in the front and Los Angeles would come up with a solid forty-two votes for George Patton. Around one of these or some other favorite the country members would rally and place the gavel in his hand.

"Jerry Lynch will oppose Clunie for the chairmanship if the place comes to San Francisco. Mr. Lynch, however, will have a hard fight, for he has a powerful opponent in the person of his brother, who is a member of the assembly and has a powerful following in the county.

"The efforts made in Maguire's fight yesterday were in the line of doing damage to his ambition to receive the gubernatorial nomination. Walter Gallagher acted as the chairman of his caucus, and wherever he went he was met by a throng of the Congressmen, by reason of his own great personal popularity. He undertook to announce how Maguire would distribute the patronage if elected, and the hosts of opponents to his candidature by declaring that all those who opposed the recent 'conspiracy' in the general committee would be visited by Maguire's displeasure.

"That Maguire is decidedly in the fight is evident by the strenuous scheming of his opponents to defeat him. One job outlined for the party was to secure the District Convention before the regular convention. A telegram will be sent to Maguire, inquiring if he will accept the nomination for Governor. The natural reply will be the affirmative, in pursuance of the scheme it will be declared that Maguire is out for Governor, some other man must be given the nomination for Congress. It is said that Tom Clunie will be the man.

"Having thus disposed of Maguire, in as far as the Congressional nomination is concerned, the schemers claim that it will be easy to defeat him for the gubernatorial place on the ticket. Whether his opponents will be able to carry out their plans is doubtful, but they are working hard, and last night appeared to have the best of the fight.

"Friends of Congressmen Maguire telegraphed him Tuesday urging him to return to California and make a canvass for Governor. A reply was received yesterday that Maguire would leave Washington just as soon as action on the Railroad Funding Bill shall have been continued for the session.

"Robert Langford of San Joaquin, who was announced as a candidate for Governor, says that he is not in the race, but favors Maguire. Mr. Langford is a holdover Senator, and his opponents are that sufficient honor for the present.

"The Federal 'ple-ates' are working hard to secure the gubernatorial nomination for D. A. Ostrum, the Yale farmer, and a member of the firm of Langley & Michels, is being urged by his friends as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Watt has the backing of ex-Mayor Pond and others of the mercantile community.

"Judge Murphy of Del Norte is developing more and more strength as a candidate for Supreme Justice. He says that the North was much disappointed because of De Haven having been defeated on the other side and Murphy will be much benefited in his canvass on that account.

"Arthur Rodgers is most favorably urged for the Supreme bench, but his friends say that his private practices are too extensive and lucrative for him to abandon it even for this high honor.

"The contest for the coveted seats seems to be about to follow as the Wallace Temple will be nominated for one of the long-term seats, and for the other Judge Murphy of the North. Judge Victor Montgomery of the South will have to battle it out. It is quite possible that Wallace may be relegated to the background, and will be supplanted by Judge Victor Montgomery for the long and short terms."

MONROVIA REPUBLICANS. AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE NEW CLUB.

MONROVIA, Aug. 18.—(Special Correspondence.) The good Republicans were out in force Friday evening to attend the regular meeting of the new Monrovia Republican Club in Dramatic Hall.

After a few preliminary business matters were discussed and adjusted President Monroe announced the treat of the evening—as addressed by E. A. Meserve of Los Angeles. Mr. Meserve delivered a spirited and thoroughly Republican speech, appealing to the young men to rally 'round the flag' and uphold Monrovia during the coming campaign in the position of honor she now occupies as the banner Republican town of this country.

Mr. Meserve then briefly delineated the administrative evils immediately consequent upon Democratic accession to power, brought us not to feel over-confident, but work faithfully and earnestly in the coming struggle and closed with a touching tribute to those heroes who, on the fields of the civil war, gave up all for the good of their country.

President Monroe made a few remarks, and, after passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Meserve, the club adjourned.

Orange County Democrats. THE CONVENTION AS IT APPEARED TO THE PARTY ORGANS.

The Santa Ana Standard, the official organ of the Democratic party in Orange county, does not take kindly to the methods of the recent convention of the unaffiliated held in that city. Relative to the convention the Standard in its recent issue has the following to say: "At the hour appointed the convention met in session and Prof. Manley and Walter Tedford were duly installed as the officers of the day. Everything was harmonious. The resolutions were plain, pertinent, sensible, and fair, and meant peace and harmony. But William Northcross, the tall cedar of Orange, was not satisfied. He wanted to censure the Central Committee of the county for their resolutions according to which, if elected, they would have thrown a fire brand in the shape of a resolution denouncing the Central Committee, and turned himself loose on a speech. He was protesting for a speech. The chairman who didn't know enough to pound sand with a club tolerated the resolution to the great edification of the audience and the disgust of men of sense."

"This brought C. P. Deyoe, the great Benet's fustianist, to the floor. He had his grievances to relate because he wanted to be elected Governor, but he didn't want him. He made a stirring speech in reply, justifying the Central Committee and denouncing Senator Steve White, also scoring the chairman for presiding over a meeting when he couldn't be elected a delegate nor get a proxy to attend the meeting. This riled Chairman Manley and he left the chair to defend himself.

"In the meantime, W. F. Heathman had made a flaming speech in defense of Senator White. After Manley's defending himself, a vote was taken on Northcross's motion, and it was adopted by the convention, only four votes being cast against it.

"As Victor Montgomery imagined himself a Vice President of the Supreme Court there was a lively effort put forth to secure a delegation favorable to him. He was defeated in his ward as delegate and therefore could not vote, as he had no proxy. Uncle Billy Spangenberg made him.

"The selection of delegates to the State convention were excellent, and so far as we know, perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Montgomery, who regards to be the candidate for Supreme Judge.

"The convention then adjourned, peace and harmony prevailing, but some of the delegation are as mad as hornets."

"The delegates did the work well and adopted an excellent set of resolutions."

"The brakes were set when Northcross threw in a fire brand to censure the Central Committee, but he was defeated. The delegates did the work well and adopted an excellent set of resolutions."

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FOR Your Summer Outing

Visit Hotel del Coronado.

Full particulars cheerfully furnished at the Coronado Agency in this city, or by mail to the agency, 129 North Spring street.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

But Little Interest Taken by the Celestials in This City.

The war between China and Japan at present engrossing the attention of the civilized world has apparently created but little interest among the representatives of the two nations living in this city. The Chinese probably outnumber the Japanese twenty to one, yet they do not seem to be using their superior numbers to harass or disturb their neighbors from the land of the Mikado.

It is asserted positively by Wong Chee, the Chinese Six Companies' head representative here, that his fellow-countrymen in this city are sending neither money nor men back to the Orient, but that, on the contrary, there are fewer Chinese returning to the Flowery Kingdom than there were before the war.

"There are plenty of men and plenty of money in China," said Wong yesterday with a quiet smile, "and everything is very peaceful here. Of course there is more or less talk going on all the time, but there is no disturbance of any kind. We pay no particular attention to the war, and go on with our business just the same as though the two countries were at peace."

The Japanese colony in this city is small, perhaps not exceeding a total of fifty or sixty people. So far as known, no efforts are being made either to raise money or recruit men, and it is not believed by the Chinese that they are doing either in view of the official denial of the report that men are being enlisted, supported by the evidence of existing circumstances, it seems probable that the persons engaged in recruiting men are imposing on the uninformed for their own private ends.

THE BENSON FUND.

Further Contributions Received by The Times.

The following contributions have been sent to The Times for the fund in aid of the family of the late worthy Detective Benson:

Previously reported \$47.50
Mrs. S. M. Potts 1.00
A Friend 1.00

Pacific Gospel Union.

Mrs. Moffatt provided the programme of music at the Pacific Gospel Union tent last evening. "Marching on" was beautifully rendered by a mixed quartette, composed of Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. Bender, Mr. Jeffries, and Mr. Ragelin. The male quartette, Messrs. Lowe, Chandler, Newkirk and Jeffries, sang several selections of rare merit. There was a large representative audience. Tonight Rev. C. S. Mason will speak; subject, "Prosperity."

The Shed Collapsed.

R. E. Grace, residing on Alpine street, together with several of his neighbors, narrowly escaped serious injury by the collapse of a shed about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Grace was shingling the roof of the shed, when the structure suddenly collapsed, part of the timbers breaking through the roof of a house just below. No one was injured.

YOUR SYSTEM IS RUN DOWN, YOU COUGH,

YOU ARE DISGUSTED WITH LIFE

CHOCOLATE EMULSION

Is the ACME of nutritious and stimulating food and TONIC.

IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

BY ALL PHYSICIANS who have tried it.

IT IS AS PALATABLE AS MILK OR HONEY

and it is GUARANTEED to contain 50 per cent of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL together with the Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium.

[Chocolate Emulsion Co., S. F.]

Free Samples at HEINZMAN'S 222 N. MAIN.

Teeth Extracted Free from 8 to 9 a.m.

Gold and Logan Crowns, \$5 and up. Teeth filled with gold, \$1 and up. Teeth filled with gold alloy, \$1. Teeth filled with silver or amalgam, \$1.

Teeth cleaned, \$1. Teeth artificial, \$3 and up. Improved Bridgework a specialty. All dental operations made painless as possible.

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FOR BEAUTY For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Posson's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

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The Broadway Dry Goods House, 238 South Broadway.

Colored Dress Goods.

We are determined to sell every Novelty Dress Pattern imported for the Spring and Summer Season, and have cut the prices still lower—

FORMER PRICE..... \$7.00 \$8.75 \$10.00
REDUCED TO..... \$3.50 \$4.90 \$5.25

EXTRA SPECIAL—25 Suits All-wool Cheviot Mixtures, full Dress Patterns, reduced to..... \$1.95

Black Dress Goods.

Priestley's Celebrated Novelty Weaves—Regular price..... 90c \$1.25
Clearance price..... 65c 85c

CITY OF PARIS

OF San Francisco.

STANDARD SHIRTS

ARE MADE IN ALL FABRICS.

We have just received our first shipment of Fall fashions in White Dress Shirts. They are beauties. Have also received many new things in Percalé Shirts with separate collars and cuffs. Before you buy Shirts see them.

OUR UNLAUNDERED 50c SHIRT

Has a shirt "tale" all its own. It's cut to fit, cut full and long, and wide, a shirt that's strongly sewed, a shirt made to wear, to wear well after it's washed, made of heavy muslin, linen bosom and bands, continuous facings—in short, it's as good as you want to wear. We invite you to call and see them.

Silverwood

the Men's Furnisher

the money within forty days from

Rhymed Legends Loved (by Mrs.

A very agreeable change from the weather-beaten "Bon voyage" which we see forever

and ever worked upon travelling-bags, is the pretty line, "Here's to the pilot that weathered the storm!"

A choice line, overflowing with sentiment, is the one for a sofa pillow:

"Beloved head that rested here,
Be free from pain and sorrow;
Sleep sweetly and may God draw near,
To fit thee for the morrow."

Another verse for a head-rest, presumably, one decorated with clover, is the following:

"Shake me well and turn me over,
You will find me sweet as clover,
Unlike may friends we know,
Afraid their other side to show."

The lines from "Marmion" are suitable for
a bedspread:

"To all, to each a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams and slumbers light."
A pretty verse to paint upon your book-
sheet is this:

"On for a bookie
And a shade nook

"Gira. Sarah Corwell is Moyns has a little-old-fashioned mirror, in a gilt frame. Just above the glass is a scroll, on which to speak, of the mirror, is lettered the quaint lines:
 "Look in the mirror and you will see
 Ye one of all most loved by me.
 Oh! would that I therein might view
 Ye one of all most loved by you."
 (Another motto for a mirror:
 "Be to my virtues not unkind
 And to my faults a little blind."
 A very favorite place for a legend is the

space above the fireplace. "East or West, home is best," is a saying one frequently sees. "Aha, I have seen the fire and ain't warm" is another appropriate legend. "The ornament of a house is the guests who frequent it," is a reading given above the fireplace in the drawing-room of Mark Twain's house at Hartford.

"Oh! ye fire and heat, bless ye the Lord," is seen above the chimney-piece in the hall of one of the houses at Ardley Park, Dobb's Farm. It is the house built by Cyrus Field for his daughter, Mrs. Lindsey, and recently Cyrus's son, Mr. Lindsey, has been

In Mrs. Pierre Lorillard's cottage at Tuxedo a motto in old Greek lettering greets one from the wall of her boudoir:

"Count that day lost whose low-descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

The nursery in Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's New York house is a charming room, with the walls nearly covered with mottoes. Mother Goose rhymes and pretty verses.

A Fifth-avenue matron has this couplet above her dressing-table:

"I'll be as patient as a gentle stream

And made a pastime of easy weary step."
Above the writing-desk is this:
"Show me your weakness, and in
"Your patience, have faith and endure."
"I line my clouds with silver," is Mrs. Dun-
can Elliott's pet motto, and, exquisitely
painted in silver on blue ground, it hangs
above her toilet-table.

The favorite legend of the late Col. Elliott
F. Shepard was that: "Life owes to sunshine
both its light and shadows."

Force of Habit.

(New York Tribune:) Two men were riding down-town one morning recently in an elevated train. The man with the alk that had made a discovery, and he questioned his friend thus:

"Are you right-handed?"

"Yes," said the man in the topcoat.

"Right-legged, also?"

"Right-legged, no."

"Sure?"

"Why, of course, I'm sure. I have more

power and accuracy and dexterity in my right arm and hand than in my left arm and hand. But as for my legs, I can and do use one the same as the other."

"How about your ears?"

"Same as legs."

"Eyes?"

"Each equal to the other in all respects."

"Slides to your jaws?"

"Why are you asking me such questions? If there's a joke in prospect, let's have the

"No joke. All sincerity. Wanted to know how well you knew yourself. See you're very slightly acquainted. Just watch yourself for a few days. The proper study for mankind is good-by, here's my station. You'll be the most surprised man—" "Step lively, please," called the guard—"in the world." And the inquisitor just managed to get out upon the station platform as the iron gates banged behind

"You're right," said the man with the topcoat a couple of mornings later.

"Told you—"

"Dead right. I've kept tab on myself. Noticed when I used the telephone I always put the receiver to my right ear. Tried my left ear and, got all mixed up."

"Found I always put my left foot first into an elevator and always took the first step with it when I went up or down stairs. Started to go down some steps

"Never thought of it before, but things do not taste as good on the left side. They do not taste as much, either. Queensa isn't it, how the sense of taste will become more highly developed in one part of the mouth than in another by the use and force of habit?"

"I'm left-eyed. You know. I'm inter-

"I'm right-handed, left-eyed, right-jawed, left-legged and right-eared. I suppose I'm right or left in a good many more things, but I haven't had time to discover them yet."

"What queer things we are!" said the man with the silk hat.

A Vampire Worm.

(Natural Science.) Speaking of wild beasts that are at once large, ferocious and African, a correspondent sends us an interesting note about an earth worm. Africa has already produced the largest earth worm (*Microchaera rappi*) known to science, (with the possible exception of

Megascolides Australis, from Australia, and these are plants of perfectly harmless kind. The worm to which we now refer is said, by Alvan Millson, assistant colonial secretary at Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, to inspire dread among the natives of that coast. Its appearance is against it. The worm is not only large—three or four feet—but it is either of a rich, raw-beefy color or of a lowering black, the difference of color being a mark of a difference of species.

On one occasion a number of natives were collected together, when one of these giants strolled casually into the camp. The result appears to have been a rapid flight on the part of the natives. The reason for the awe-inspiring character of the worm is its reputed habit of sucking blood. It does not seem probable that the most recent results of zoological research are known in tropical Africa, but it is a curious coincidence that this research has tended to show that the

None of comparison between the second and earth worms is by no means so wide as it was at one time thought to be. This big earth worm of West Africa inhabits a locality that is remarkable. It does not, as do most worms, burrow constantly in the ground, throwing up castings, but lives in deserted hills of termites.

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, AUG. 18.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.96; at 5 p.m., 29.93. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 degs. and 71 degs. Maximum temperature, 79 degs.; minimum temperature, 53 degs. Character of weather, partly cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

H. H. Heath, who is a candidate for City Justice, has been a resident of the city twenty-two years, and of Los Angeles ten years. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Heath believes that it is not an unduly stated and elected, he will perform the duties of the office in a manner that will, at the end of the term, commend him to a higher position in the gift of the people.

The usual annual dividend of the American Legion of Honor, to all who have been members for five years or more, has been received. Regular meeting of Good Will Council, No. 623, Wednesday evening, August 22, at which time members are earnestly requested to be present and claim the same.

The fall term of the Los Angeles Business College, No. 144 South Main street, will open on Monday, September 3. Both day and evening sessions will be conducted by the most practical and experienced teachers that can be obtained. Please call at the office or write for particulars.

Samborn, Vail & Co., the art dealers, have just received a large shipment of new and artistic frame mouldings, in all styles of finish. Hardwood, plain, gilt, white, gold, fancy gold, etc. They will make special designs to order. Old frames regilded. No. 133 South Spring street.

Those desiring to furnish board and rooms or rooms only to Normal students during the coming school year, or those who desire the help of such students in payment of board, will notify the preceptor at the Normal building, Wednesday, Aug. 22, from 1 to 4 p.m.

Special notice, Joe Pobeim, the tailor, has secured the largest assortment of new fall and winter suitings and trousers, which will be sold at reduced prices to suit the times. The finest work and the best fit. No. 143 South Spring street, Bryan Block.

Photographs of superior quality, 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. S. E. Hadley, No. 233 South Olive street, Tuesday, August 21, from 4 to 10 o'clock. A fine musical programme will be rendered and refreshments served.

"Romanticism vs. the A.P.A." Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the distinguished pulpit orator of San Francisco, will lecture in Hazard's Pavilion on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, August 21 and 22. Grace Remington Davis will sing. Admission free.

The gospel meeting of the Y.W.C.A., No. 107 North Spring street, at 3:45 p.m. today, led by Miss C. R. Hull. Musical numbers by Mrs. M. E. Auer and Ladies' Quartette. Normal Bible class at 2 p.m. All young women invited.

Grace Remington Davis, the charming New York vocalist, will sing "The Star Spangled Banner," in costume, at the Henry lectures in Hazard's Pavilion on Tuesday evening, August 21. Admission free.

The reception lecture on "Japan" by Marshall Crane Hayes at the Y.M.C.A. Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings. Of the greatest interest, now that public attention is focused on the far East.

Musical Hall, new Los Angeles Theater, grand benefit entertainment and social, for the Plaza Church, Saturday evening, August 25, 1894. Children's singing and dancing, attractive features.

Don't miss the special sale of dolls for one-half what they are worth elsewhere at the Golden Rule Bazaar, No. 247 South Spring street, between Second and Third streets.

Rev. A. C. Smith will preach at the annual hours today at the First Christian Church, Hope and Eleventh streets.

Rev. A. C. Bane will preach at Trinity Church, Broadway, Morning, "The Church of the Twentieth Century," evening, "Christian Science vs. True Christianity."

C. D. Howry, leading funeral director, Fifth and Broadway, has the finest and most complete establishment in the city. His charges are the most reasonable.

Rev. Dr. Henry Lummis, professor of Law, University of Wisconsin, will occupy the pulpit today at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle.

For good single, double and tally-lo turn-outs, at reasonable rates, go to the St. George Stables, No. 510 South Broadway, J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

Pennsylvania anthracite coal, egg size, cargo now due. File your orders promptly. Crescent Coal Co., First and Broadway, Tel. 430.

Rev. Kinsinger will preach his farewell sermon this morning at the English Lutheran Church. The public are invited.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notices under hotels.

C. D. Howry, leading funeral director, Fifth and Broadway, "Independent of the trust." Tel. No. 107.

Get your stationery supplies at the art store of Samborn, Vail & Co. They keep all new things.

The investor, G. A. Robinson, editor, published Wednesday, on sale at new standards. Lantern slides and blue prints for architects. Bertram & Co., 205 South Main street.

Dr. Lawrence, No. 107 North Spring, Tel. No. 1267. Diseases of women and obstetrics. Mantle, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohman, No. 514 South Spring.

Dr. Babcock has removed to Stinson Block, Campbell's Curio Store, 235 South Spring. Eastern grapes at Althouse Bros. Have a Ham-mam?

There will be three games of baseball at the First-street grounds today.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Leon A. Lehmann and Mrs. Mary Jackson.

At Athletic Park this afternoon the ball game will be called at 2 o'clock sharp. The game will be between the Athletics and Keatings.

Deputy Sheriff Kearney left for the North yesterday with a prisoner named Charles Higgins, who goes to Folsom for one year on a felony charge.

PERSONALS.

A. J. Eganhart of New York registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

J. V. Strayhorn and M. R. Pennessy of Chicago are at the Nadeau.

Theodore S. Coleman, the Pasadena editor, with his wife and Mrs. de Garmo, called at the Nadeau yesterday.

The Times office last evening and inspected the Holyrope.

Jacob Blanco, a prominent San Diegoan, is a guest at the Westminster.

E. O. Lewis of St. Louis is among yesterday's arrivals at the Nadeau.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Richardson of Redlands are at the Westminster.

V. L. Cottman, a New York capitalist, is a recent arrival at the Westminster.

W. W. Gianvili, a prominent San Francisco attorney, registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

Dr. N. Holmes of Hilo, Hawaii, arrived in this city and registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

G. A. Allen and S. W. Johnston, well-known Arizona mining men, are guests at the Nadeau.

A. S. Mangrum, a San Jose merchant, accompanied by his wife, is staying at the Westminster.

C. M. Postman, a distillery-owner from Louisville, Ky., is among the recent arrivals at the Nadeau.

Dr. Chapman of the Arrowhead Springs passed through the city yesterday en route from San Francisco.

J. G. O'Connell, one of the proprietors of the China Sugar Refinery, is in this city. He is staying at the Westminster.

Rev. William Armstrong is lying very ill at the house of his grand-daughter, Mrs. May Helms, No. 245 Scott street.

Deputy County Clerk J. M. Dodge of San Diego, who has been spending a few days in this city, returned home yesterday.

The following tourists arrived on the overland from the East yesterday and registered at the Nadeau: J. W. Roberts, Brooklyn; W. Frank Loew, Philadelphia; E. B. Dean, New York; Henry J. Mundelle and wife, New York; H. M. Newman, Piqua.

The friends of Rev. Durt Bates Howard will be glad to hear him this morning in the pulpit in the First Presbyterian Church. He, with his wife and baby, arrived in the city last evening from an extensive trip through the East. Mr. Howard will not preach this evening.

Dr. A. F. Schiffman, the dentist, has returned from San Francisco, and will at once resume his practice. Dr. Schiffman, as stated heretofore, went to San Francisco to be examined by the State Board of Dental Examiners, and passed with high honors. He had a certificate of the Minnesota examiners, having been a successful practitioner in St. Paul for years, but the laws of California requiring an examination by the State board. Dr. Schiffman complied with it, and has now returned to make Los Angeles his permanent home.

BEYOND HIS DEPTH.

Young Man Drowned in a Pond on Pico Street.

A young man named Charles Babcock, while bathing in a pond near a brick kiln, about one mile beyond the terminus of the Pico Heights electric line, got out beyond his depth and was drowned some time yesterday afternoon. Three companions bathing with him at the time were unable to render any assistance. Young Babcock was about 19 years of age and the step-son of Mrs. Pierce, residing on Cypress avenue, in Rosedale.

Intelligence of the death and affair was at once sent to the Coroner's office and Dr. Stewart, in the absence of Coroner Cates, sent word to the undertaking rooms of Garrett & Sampson on North Main street, for the body to be removed there when recovered. An inquest will be held there today.

A RECORD BROKEN.

Over seventy new students were enrolled in the Los Angeles Business College, No. 144 South Main street, during the month of July, showing that its reputation for thorough work is being appreciated. The fall term will open Monday, September 3.

"Jesse Moore" whistles are unexcelled for purity and quality.

THE CHARM OF BEAUTY

is everywhere recognized. Beauty and an aged appearance are impossible. One woman in a million is pretty with gray hair. The others must preserve their hair and their beauty by using

IMPERIAL

HAIR REGENERATOR

It is not a dye, but coloring, clean, healthy, efficient. It not only restores the hair to a rich, beautiful color and luster, but acts as a hair tonic also. Seven shades, from lightest ash blond to raven black. Made only by

Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 202 Fifth Avenue, New York.

In Los Angeles, F. W. BROWN & CO., 407 N. Main street, and H. A. BARUCH & CO., corner Aliso and N. Los Angeles street.

LOS ANGELES, August 19, 1904.

The weather prediction for today is fair.

Temperature yesterday—Highest, 82°; lowest, 58°.

We dwell in palaces—reside in residences, and just live in houses. Size constitutes the distinction. Artistic decoration makes them equally habitable. Ordinary paint well applied works wonders. Jas. E. Patton's pure mixed paint at \$1.50 per gallon is miraculous. Princess floor paint at \$1.25 per gallon is related to the above, and equally remarkable. Our staples differ from others only in price. "Comparisons are odious," not to us, but to the other fellow.

Milwaukee pure white lead 6c lb Pure Hulled Linseed Oil 70c gal Turpentine 80c gal Dry colors. Just so with our prices for varnishes.

Murphy's No. 1 coach var. \$1.50 gal Turpentine, No. 1, furniture. \$1.00 gal Light hard oil. \$1.50 gal "How's that for low?"

NEWTON & NORDHOFF, 331 N. Los Angeles street.

Many Wonderful Cures

DR. HONG SOI

The eminent Chinese physician has successfully cured many patients unable to get relief from other physicians. He is the sixth generation of doctors in his family, having graduated from the medical schools of Canton. He has made many wonderful cures of common diseases, such as malaria, asthma, catarrh, kidney and liver troubles, and all other diseases. Dr. Hong Soi uses only herb medicines, and no poisonous drugs. All diseases carefully and correctly diagnosed by feeling the pulse.

Many testimonials at his office of many wonderful cures. DR. HONG SOI, 338 S. Broadway.

LOS ANGELES. . . . CALIFORNIA

50% AN ADVA. \$10 CASH, 5 YEARS CREDIT AT 5 PER CENT.

WALNUT COLONY

WALNUT, FRUIT, SUGAR BERRY. OFFICE, 227 W. GERRARD ST.

PIONEER TRUCK COMPANY

20 S. Market St., Piano, Furniture and Safe moving, baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 187.

Shades made to order with the finest materials. We hang shades free of charge and come to your house and take the measure.

SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

Grand Lamp Sale.

Over 300 samples of a leading maker at half price or less.

Now is the golden opportunity. The closing days of summer bring some great values. "Boys flying kites can haul in their white winged birds. You cannot do that when you are flying words." There is not a word or a figure here we would haul in if we could, and the opportunity story is not half told.

Values that signify Impetuous Buying.

Organdie Muslins.
Lovely summer designs in elegant stripe effects, recent price 15c; your opportunity at 8c.

Dress Ginghams.
Scotch Zephyr styles in plaids and stripes, patterns as dainty as the 25 centers, recent price 15c; your opportunity at 8c.

Outing Flannel.
Choice designs, Angora finish, French Outing flannel, recent price 12c; your opportunity at 8c.

Banishing Wash Goods Act at the People's Store.

Fine Satens.
Solid colors, last black satens, Merino finish, recent price 30c; your opportunity at 15c.

French Satens.
Dark grounds, designs as choice as any India Silk, elegant quality, recent price 30c; your opportunity at 15c.

Duck Suitings.
More choice styles than in all the city, 30 inches wide; your opportunity at 15c.

Expedition prices on expeditionary stuffs.

Crepelines.
One of the most beautiful wash fabrics of the season, dainty tinted grounds, recent price 15c; your opportunity at 8c.

Nainsooks.
300 yards handsome quality, white stripes, Nainsooks, value 15c; your opportunity at 10c.

Wash Grenadines.
Rich dark grounds with effective floral designs, really beautiful and dressy wash materials; your opportunity at 2c.

Wash goods that wash; this is not poetry, but it's true.

India Mulls.
Full yard wide, very neat, choice designs on light and black grounds; your opportunity at 5c.

Scotch Cheviots.
The most durable wash goods of the season, splendid styles; your opportunity at 15c.

India Linons.
36 and 38 inches wide, choice dainty styles, recent price 15c and 16c; your opportunity at 8c.

Exclusive blue blooded styles in black goods.

Black Goods.
B. Priestley & Co.'s novelty weaves in splendid quality, 44 inch goods, honest worth at \$1; your opportunity at 7c.

Black Goods.
B. Priestley & Co.'s famous Badora cloth, silk warp, 44 inches wide; your opportunity at \$1.25.

Black Goods.
Black English Cravatte, 66 inches wide, both water and dust proof; your opportunity at \$2 the yard.

First in style, first in quality, first in price; we are always first.

India Silks.
50 different shades, 54 inches wide, really a beautiful quality, actually worth 6c; your opportunity at 4c.

Fancy Silks.
A large assortment of choice novelties for waists, reduced from \$1.75 and \$1.50; your opportunity at 7c.

Black Silks.
Faintle Francise, superb satin lustre, 21 inches wide, all pure silk; recent price \$1; your opportunity at 7c.

Boys' Clothing, prices so little as to make them great.

Boys' Pants.
Boys' Knee Pants, dark colors for school wear, made of strong wool casimeres and seams won't rip; your opportunity 50c, 75c.

Doll Convention.
20 Dolls. The Summer Doll, the Sail or Boy; some dressed, some in night attire, \$1.50 and \$2 dolls; your opportunity at \$1.

Hammocks.
Visit Basement Sales room. Hammocks at 66c up to \$4; elegant English style, twice Hammock, red, white and blue; swing, gently swaying; your opportunity at \$1.

Such prices are not possible outside the People's Store.

Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves in colors, the genuine Foster; you know what these are worth; your opportunity at 7c.

Ladies' Hose.
Real Lisle Thread, Hermsdorf fast black, spliced sole and heel, recent price 8c; your opportunity at 3c.

Ladies' Skirts.
Fast black Satens, ruffled with piping and knife pleat trimming; recent price \$2; your opportunity at \$1.

These are great specialties in shoes.

Ladies' Shoes.
Made by Wright & Peters, hand turned, button or lace. (We are sole agents for these shoes); your opportunity at \$4.

Ladies' Oxfords.
Made by Wright & Peters, cloth or kid top, Southern ties, opera or square toed, and the latest novelty; your opportunity at \$4.

Boys' Shoes.
The "Iron Clads," made by Duggan & Hudson, comes in button and lace; your opportunity at \$1.50.

Grand new stock of Men's goods coming; odds must go now.

Men's Shirts.
A beautiful line of laundered, necktie shirts, goods that have been \$1.50 and \$2; your opportunity at 50c.

Men's Neckwear.
Elegant Silk Neckwear, 4-in-hand, neckties, puffs and bows, the entire stock of 75c and 80c goods; your opportunity at 5c.

Order These by Mail.
In Men's Underwear and fine Half-hose, see our window; all these odds will be closed out at half or less.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

AUCTION PRICES...

HIGH CLASS SUITS AND WRAPS.

Facts are stubborn things. But they disseminate the truth, and the truth is that this is the one Golden Cloak chance of the year. We do not want these Cloaks; we do not want anything there is in this stock. This business must be closed out by September 1. It is cheaper for us to sell these goods at a heavy discount than it is to carry this stock along from week to week, trying to squeeze an extra nickel here and an extra penny there.

Ladies' Capes
In tan, black and blue, elegantly trimmed, with rich braid to match cloth. These are good value at \$5.00—Will be sold tomorrow at..... \$1.50

Ladies' Jackets
Blazer and Reefer Styles, all the odds and ends of the \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 Jackets in this lot..... 75c

Ladies' Wrappers
Light and dark colors, not so very many left, but while they last you can have 'em for..... 70c

Ladies' Suits
Various colors and styles, in handsome two-piece outing suits, former price, \$3.90, Monday at..... \$1.15

Ladies' Waists
Fast Black Satens, pleated back and front, actually worth 65 cts, Monday at..... 30c

The price tale might go on forever, but here is enough to show you that this is the Golden Cloak chance. Mr. Dallmer will remain in charge till the stock is closed out, at

The Berlin,

239 SOUTH SPRING.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

Do not get an inferior article when you can buy the celebrated SOUTH FIELD WELLINGTON

For \$9.75 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Coke, Charcoal and Wood. Wholesale and retail.

HANCOCK BANNING, Importer of best grades of domestic and steam coal.

Telephone 56, 1047. 120 West Second street.

NOTICE.

On August 1, 1894, we REDUCED THE PRICE OF Electric Incandescent Light, meter measurement, to

Eight-tenths of 1 Cent per Ampere-hour.

Incandescent Lamp Renewals furnished Free.

The Los Angeles Electric Co. 457 South Broadway, Los Angeles.



Hydrocele, Varicocele. All diseases of MEN positively cured in from 20 to 30 days. Piles, hemorrhoids, fistula and ulcerations treated without the knife or denudation from business by the Brinkerhoff system. Diseases of women skillfully treated. Consultation and examination free. DR. G. E. SMITH & CO., 306 S. Main st., corner Seventh, Los Angeles, Cal.

Woodbury Business College,

228 South Spring St., Los Angeles. The oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California. Thorough courses in the Commercial Branches, Shorthand and Typewriting and English Branches. In session all the year. Individual instruction. Finest college rooms in the State. Elevator for pupils' use. Send for catalogue and specimen of penmanship, or call at college office for full information. N. G. FELKER, Vice President. G. A. ROUGH, President.

Union Iron Works,

SAN FRANCISCO. Ship and Engine Builders, Electrical Machinery, Boilers, Tanks, Etc.

AUCTIONEERS—

Auction!

Of Imperial Japanese Rugs

In Turkish, Oriental and Japanese effects. We have received another consignment from the Japanese section at the Midwinter Fair, of a large and important collection of imported Imperial Japanese Rugs, with positive instructions to close out at auction at 340 South Spring street on Wednesday, August 23, 1894, at 10:00 a.m. The rugs are in large and small sizes, all colors, patterns and effects. On exhibition Tuesday, sale Wednesday.

Matlock & Reed, Auc'rs

CANCER AND TUMORS CURED

No knife or pain. No pay until well.

Book of home Testimonials sent free.

S. R. CHAMLEY, M. D.

Office, 211 West First St.

Please send this to some one with Cancer. Hospital, 211 W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

XIIITH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1894.

PER WEEK 20c FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH \$5c

KOREA'S CAPITAL.

The Wonderful Central City of Seoul.

Which May Possibly Be Wiped Out by the War That is Now Raging.

Something About Chemulpo and Its Many Gunboats—A Comparison of the Japanese and Chinese Troops.

The Walls of Seoul and Their Iron-clad Doors—An Encounter With a Gate-keeper—Something About Korean Women—A Mad Palace Servant and Other Matters About the Queerest People of the Queerest City on the Face of the Globe.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

I want to give you some idea of Seoul, the capital of Korea. It is the center of the war between China and Japan. A battle may be fought in it any day, and the firing would wipe its thatched huts from the face of the earth. It lies in a basin in the mountains, and is, perhaps, the most beautifully located capital on the face of the globe. It is only twenty-six miles from the sea, and it is connected with the port of Chemulpo by a poor wagon road, which climbs up the hills and over

A Korean woman.
(By Carpenter's Korean Artist.)

send more soldiers, but they landed all their troops at Ya San, being for the time apparently paralyzed by the Japanese invasion. I learn that there is a decided difference between the equipment of the two armies. The Japs have landed their men with the best of everything, and have their stores complete in every department. They have 250 cavalry and about forty field guns. They have full stocks of provisions and are supplied with pontoon bridges, telephone lines and all the materials of modern warfare. On the other hand, the Chinese are said to be calling on the Koreans to supply them with ponies, cattle and rice. Korea is very poor. The country is on the verge of starvation, and the Chinese would not be able to carry on their war long by rations supplied in this way.

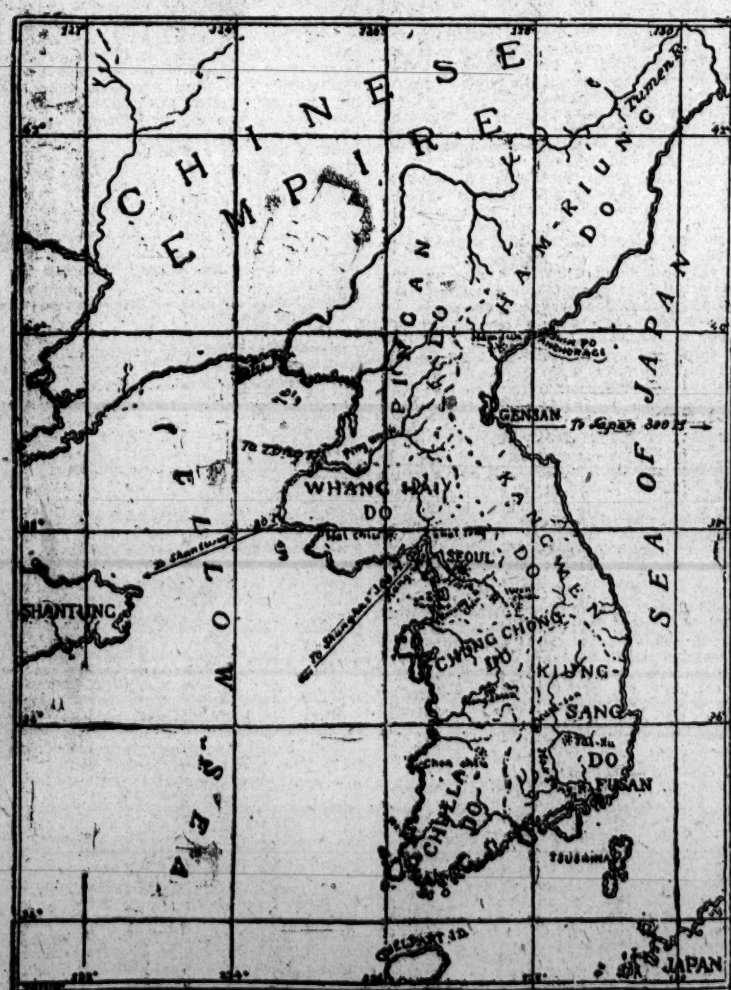
The Japanese have demanded of China that she give up all pretense of sovereignty over Korea. If China does this she will lose her reputation throughout the far East, and it may lead to the dismemberment of her government. Her provinces are by no means closely tied together, and the fact that she is making may be for her existence as an empire, as well as for a show of power in the land of Korea. In the meantime the danger of the other powers being involved in the war is very great. The Baltimore and the Monocacy, our two gunboats, are at Chemulpo. The French man-of-war Inconstant, the German gunboat Iliss, the English warship Archer and the Russian man-of-war Koreats are also in this harbor, and the other ports of Korea contain warships. The British are very much afraid of the Russians. There is said to be a man-of-war at Port Hamiton, which is, you know, some distance below Vladivostok, in Siberia. It is put there to watch the Russian movements. The Russians are said to sympathize with the Japanese, while England, who sells

the mountains to get to it. The sluggish Han River flows within three miles of it and it was up this river that I rode in a little steam tug to a landing place not far from the spot on which Kim Ok Kiun's dead body was cut into six pieces a month or so ago.

But first take a look at Korea's sea-port.

Chemulpo is the place at which Seoul gets all its provisions. It is now the liveliest little city in Asia. There are something like two-score gunboats in its harbor, and the Japanese have all told twenty-eight gunboats and five ports there. The harbor is large and land-locked by islands. The tide has an enormous rise and fall, often as high as thirty feet, and boats which get close to the town are left on the mud when the tide goes out. Chemulpo lies right on the edge of the sea, with

KOREA.



great hills rising behind it, and it is on one of these that still stands the house where Admiral Shufeldt met the Korean commissioners in 1882 and made the treaty which opened Korea to the civilized world. Since then Chemulpo has grown to be quite a city, and it looks more like a slice of Japan than Korea. It has twenty-five hundred Japanese and thirty-five hundred Korean population. There are less than a thousand Chinese, four Americans, sixteen Germans and five Englishmen in it. The only American business firm in Korea

tens upon tens of millions of dollars' worth of goods every year to China, favors her. If the transiberian railroad was completed there is little doubt but that the Russian troops would already be in Korea. It may be so now, for Russia will not tolerate any coalition between China and England, without coming to the assistance of the Japanese.

At any rate a great part of the war has to be fought on Korean soil, and Seoul will be ground between the upper and the lower millstones. It may be wiped out

THE NEW CAPITOL.

[From Judge.]



Cassius (Gorman): "He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus; and we petty men walk under his huge legs, and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Upon what meat doth this our Cassar feed that he hath grown so great?"—[Shakespeare.]

of existence. If so, the most curious city on the face of the globe will pass away. I visited it six years ago, and my visit of the present year included more than a month of hard work. I have spent days in wandering through its streets. I have been inside of its prisons, and have walked through its palaces. I have talked with all classes and have seen all sorts of new things at every turn. There are no guide books of Asia. You will not find accurate descriptions of Seoul in any books of travel. The tourist who comes here without introduction could not find a lodging-place. There are no hotels, and I am indebted

He glowered at me.
(By Carpenter's Korean Artist.)

to my friends among the missionaries, among the diplomats, and with some of the high Koreans for my entertainment through these many days. I despair of giving you an accurate idea of the Korean capital, it is so different from any other city on the face of the globe. It is such a mass of the beautiful and the ugly, of civilization and barbarism, of the old and the new, that I don't know how to describe it. Take its situation. It lies in a great basin surrounded by mountains, which, in some places, are as rugged as the wildest peaks of the Rockies, and which in others have all the beautiful verdure of the Alleghenies or the Catskills. The tops of these mountains oft rest in the clouds and masses of vapor hang in their recesses above the green plain upon which the city is built. They change in their hues with every change of the heavens, and they give Seoul a setting more gorgeous than jewels.

The basin below is just about large enough to contain the town, and a great gray wall from thirty to forty feet high runs along the sides of these hills, bounding the basin and mounting here and there almost to the tops of the lower mountains. It scales one hill at least one thousand feet in height, and this wall incloses the whole city. It was built in nine months by an army of 200,000 workmen, about five hundred years ago, and it is a piece of solid masonry, consisting of two thick walls of granite packed down in the middle with earth and stones. Its top is so wide that two carriages could easily be driven about it, and it has, on the side facing the country, a crenellated battlement, with holes large enough for its defenders to shoot through with arrows. There are no cannon upon it, and it will be no means of defense against the batteries of the Chinese or the Japs in the present struggle. Its only use in late years has been to keep out the tigers and leopards. This wall is more than six miles in length. It is pierced by eight gates, the arches of which are as beautifully laid and cut as those of any stonework you will find in the United States. Each of these great arches has a curved roof of black tiles. This rests upon carved wooden pillars which rise above the tops of the walls, and which form watch-towers for the soldiers. Over the great south gate, the main entrance to the capital, there are two such roofs, one above the other, which are guarded at the corners by miniature

demons of porcelain, who seem to be crawling along the edges of the structure. It would not take much more than a Gatling gun to batter down the heavy doors by which these arches are closed. These doors are bigger than those of any barn in our country. They are swung up on pivots made by pins fitting into the masonry at the top and the bottom. They are sheathed with plates of iron riveted on with big bolts, and up until now the common Koreans have believed them a defense against the enemy. They have as much ceremony connected with them as other nations have with their forts, and there are officers in charge of them who would lose their heads if they failed in their duty. Every night just at sundown these gates are closed, and they are not opened again until about 4 o'clock in the morning.

The signal of their closing and opening is the ringing of a massive bell in the exact center of the city. After this those who are in cannot get out, and those who are outside cannot get in.

The greatest care is taken of the keys to these gates. The locks close with a spring and the keys are kept in the King's palace except at the time that they are used at the gates. The locks themselves are guarded all day at the palace and are only brought to the gates a short time before closing the city. I wish I could show you one of these locks. Each gate has two of them and they are each as heavy as a ten-year-old boy. It is all that one man can do to carry them from one part of the city to the other, and when I tried to lift one I found my back strained. They are of massive iron. They are made in the shape of a box and are two feet wide and at least one foot thick. They lock with a spring much like that of a padlock, and it takes a hammer to put them together.

When I lifted the lock the gate-keeper with horror warned me to let it alone. He pointed to my neck and drew his finger rapidly around his own in order to let me know that I was in danger of losing my head. I still held it, and he rushed toward me as though he would seize it from my hand. As he came up I dropped

surely punish the man if he knew that the lock had been out of his possession. I then went to the gate and looked at the clumsy fastening to which this lock went. The bar which I have spoken of was as big as an old-fashioned poker and the lock joined chains made of links of wrought iron which were as big around as the biceps of a blacksmith, the rings being as thick as your thumb.

The great gate to Seoul.
(By Carpenter's Korean Artist.)

it on the stones. It clattered and I stooped over and tried to raise it again. As I did so, I stood it on end and the rod of iron which was partially thrust into the iron box rested on the ground. The Korean gate-keeper's face became ashy. He grabbed the lock from me, and as he did so I could see the reason for his fear. The rod on which the lock rested on the ground formed the means of locking it;

and had I pushed down upon it the spring would have caught. He would have been unable to lock the gate that night without going to the palace to get the key and might have lost his head for his carelessness. My interpreter showed me the troubles and he told me that the King would

bearing closed boxes, in which were their mistresses. There were officials on horseback and nobles on foot, all pushing and scrambling to get in before the gates closed. As I watched, the big bell pealed out its knell, and the two men grasped the great doors and pulled them together with

Seoul, the Korean capital.
(Drawn for The Times from a photograph by Carpenter's Korean artist.)

move each one of them, and the gates locked with a spring. The key, which remains with the King over night, is not brought back from the palace till the morning. It is a massive bar of iron, and it takes a sledge hammer to drive it into the lock. Similar locks are on the gates to the wall which incloses the palace of the King, and on each of the eight gates of the city.

Inside this great wall, within this setting of mountains, lies the city of Seoul. It is a town bigger than Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Washington, Buffalo, or Detroit. It contains more than three hundred thousand people, and it has scarcely a house that is more than one story high. It is a city of wide streets and narrow, winding alleys. It is a city of thatched huts and tiled one-story buildings. On one side of it are the palaces of the kings. They cover an area as large as that of a thousand-acre farm, and they are massive, one-story buildings, surrounded by great walls and laid out with all the regularity of a city. As you stand on the walls of Seoul and look over this medley of buildings, your first impression is that you are in the midst of a vast hay field, interspersed here and there with tiled barns, and the three biggest streets that cut through these myriad haystacks look like a road through the fields. You note the shape of the thatched houses. They are all formed like horsehooves with the heel of the shoe resting on the street. (The roofs are tied on with strings, and the thatch has grown old, and under the soft light of the setting sun it assumes the rich color of brown plush. As you look closer, you see that the city is divided up into streets, and that these narrow and wide and twist and turn, without regularity or order. One part of the city is made almost entirely of tiled buildings. These are the homes of the swells, and over there, not far from the gates, above one such building you see on the top of a staff the American flag. That is the establishment of our Legation to Korea, and the cozy little compounds about it are the residences of the missionaries and of the other foreigners who reside in Seoul.



Come down now, and take a walk with me through the city. There are no pavements on the streets, and you look in vain for gas lamps or the signs of an electric light. This city of 300,000 people is entirely without sanitary arrangements. There is not a water closet in it, and the sewage flows along in open drains through the streets, and you have to be careful of your steps. There are no waterworks, except the Korean water-carrier, who, with a pole across his back, takes up the whole sidewalk as he carries two buckets of water along with him through the streets. The clouds are left to do

the sprinkling of the highways, save where here and there a householder takes a dipper and ladles out the sewer fluid to lay the dust. All the slope of each house runs into the ditches along the sidewalk, and the small comes up in solid chunks so thick that it could be almost cut into slices, and packed away for use as a patent fertilizer. Mixed with the smell is the smoke. This comes out of chimneys about two feet above the ground, which jut out from the walls of the houses into the streets. Fit a stove-pipe into your house at right angles with the floor of the porch, and you have the average Korean chimney. At certain hours of the morning and evening each of these chimneys vomits forth the smoke of the straw, which the people use for the fires of their cooking, and the air becomes blue. The doors to the houses along the street are more like those of a stable or barn than the entrances to residences. They are very rude, and in the bottom of each is cut a hole for the dog.

Korean water-carrier.
(By Carpenter's Korean Artist.)

Such doors as are open give no insight to the homes of the people, and I was in Seoul for some time before I knew that these doors facing the street were merely the entrance gates to large compounds, or yards, in which were very comfortable buildings. I thought that the nobles lived in these thatched huts. They are in reality only the quarters of the servants, and the homes of the better classes contain many rooms and are in some cases almost as well fitted for comfort as those of our own. These houses along the streets have no windows to speak of. There are under the roof little openings about a foot square. These are filled with lattice and backed with paper. They permit the light to come in, but you cannot see through them. Here and there I noted a little eyehole of glass, a big round as a red cent, pasted into the paper, and as I go through the streets I find now and then a liquid black ball, surrounded by the cream-colored button-hole, which forms the eyehole of a Korean maiden, looking out.

I am human enough to want to study the women of every country I visit. I found this very hard in Seoul. The girls on the streets wear shawls wrapped around their heads, and only an eye peeps out through the folds. In India and Egypt the women are secluded, but when they go on the streets, if their faces are covered, they think they are modest enough.

The fair girls of Cairo care not that their dresses are open at the neck, if the black veil hangs over their cheeks, and the maidens of the Korean town along with bare legs, while they pull thin cotton gowns around their eyes, priding themselves upon their bracelet-covered arms and the anklets, which reach half way to their knees. These Korean girls are mere bundles of clothes. Their feet in their wadded stockings look as fat as those of an elephant, and their skirts and their drawers hang in great folds. I happened to rub against one as I passed her on the streets of the city. She looked angrily at me out of the tall of her eye, and fled like a deer.

As she ran I noted a gorgeous man clad in a red dress and a little hat of white straw, which sat on the top of his head, looking at me. He had a fan in his hand, and he glowered fiercely upon me. I asked Gen. Pak who he was, and he told me he was a servant of the palace, and that he did not know but that he was related to the girl whom I had insulted by touching her. We looked at each other for some time, and he jabbered at Pak in Korean. He was dressed more gorgeously than Solomon in his glory. He looked as though he came out of a box. He was, however, only one of a thousand strange characters that you may see any day on the streets of Seoul. There are no stranger people on the face of the globe. A man, a woman, a child, a dog, a cat, a horse, a quadruped of the nations could not furnish more strange costumes, and in going through Seoul you rub your eyes again and again to find whether you are dreaming or waking. The kingdom of Korea is made up of many classes of people, and each has its costume. There are hundreds of officials connected with the palace, each of whom wears a different dress.

The nobles strut about in all sorts of gowns, with their retainers in all sorts of liveries, and you are all the while apparently looking into a great kaleidoscope of almond-eyed humanity which changes in colors and costumes at every turn of the barrel. There are different costumes for all positions in life, and every man wears a dozen different kinds of dress during a year. If he goes to a wedding he has his own outfit, and if he goes to his relative's funeral he must put on the garb of the mourner. Death gives more work to the tailors than weddings, and the mourners of Korea wear long yellow gowns, with hats as big as umbrellas above them. You can tell something about the position of a man by the size of his sleeves, and there is no place where a hat means so much as in Korea. For a long time I feasted my eyes upon what I considered the prettiest girls of the country. They were dressed in bright gowns. They parted their hair in the middle, and the the long braid, which hung down their backs, with neat little ribbons. Once or twice I smirked and I smiled, but I could get no smiles in return, and I know now that these little girls were no girls at all, but merely young boys, who, not being married, have to wear their hair down their backs. After they are wedded they will put on hats and wear a hat means so much as in Korea. For a long time I feasted my eyes upon what I considered the prettiest girls of the country. They were dressed in bright gowns. They parted their hair in the middle, and the the long braid, which hung down their backs, with neat little ribbons. Once or twice I smirked and I smiled, but I could get no smiles in return, and I know now that these little girls were no girls at all, but merely young boys, who, not being married, have to wear their hair down their backs. After they are wedded they will put on hats and wear a hat means so much as in Korea. 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FASHIONABLE CYCLERS.

Smart Women Who Ride a Wheel Attended by a Groom.

(From a Special Contributor.)
Now it is the lady and the wheel. There is no doubt about it; society has taken to bicycling with great zeal and enthusiasm. There have been rumors to this effect, but with the opening of the summer season, the bicycle clubs spring up, notably, one at Newport, and now it is an established fact that every woman in the smart set is learning the art of cycling.

INTRODUCED WHEELING.
Mrs. John Jacob Astor was, perhaps, the first lady who took to this vigorous form of exercise. It was not to reduce superfluous flesh, but to keep her husband company, that she adopted it. She only rides, however, at Fernelille, her home at Rhinebeck. The many long drives about the place make it possible for Mr. and Mrs. Astor to have a long ride without going outside their grounds. This is also the case at Ellerslie, the home of ex-Vice-President Morton, at Rhinebeck. Mrs. Morton has never tried the new mode of locomotion, but her four pretty daughters are immensely fond of the sport.

The etiquette of wheeling for women would seem to demand the presence of an attendant to correspond to the groom. He has been following his mistress in Central Park several times recently. In England and France the custom is for the fair rider to drive in a brougham to a fine bit of ground, meet a hack with her machine, mount, wheel to her heart's content, and, when she returns, is driven home by the same hack.

THE CORRECT COSTUME.
The usual dress consists of a rather short, not very full skirt, reaching just below the knee, a shirt waist with a jacket, if the day is cool, otherwise simply the blouse, with a neat tie. The hat is a sailor, or one with a wide brim and gloves are gauntlets. That my lady will shed gloves without saying, for did ever a better opportunity present itself to display a pretty foot and well-turned ankle?

Shoes of gray oiled leather is the style, and selected by one lady. Loose gauntlet gloves are the best, and the wise rider leaves her fingers in a very loose grip on the handle.

Women generally learn this when they have had a fall or two and blistered their hands, and passed from theory to practice.

TO BE A MODEL DRESS.
Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who has joined the ranks of cyclists, and who rides with an appropriate dress from Paris. When it arrives in all the glory of its brand new Frenchness, doubtless it will serve as a model for other copies.

No corset is an absolute sine qua non. A Bergdorf corset sufficiently supports the torso and is worn by the ladies. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, among the number. Without a corset one enjoys greater freedom of body and gets fewer tumblers, while at the same time being much more comfortable.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is one of the latest recruits to the ranks of bicyclists. After her return from Europe, about two months ago she purchased a wheel, and now practices daily in the section of her own ground on Ides, Oyster Bay. Mrs. Cruger's costume is blue serge, worn with a silk bodice.

At Julestia Hall, Bedford, N. Y., Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbury (nee Edith Haggin) is taking her frequent tumblers in a very admirable spirit, and before long she hopes to get about the country on her wheel. She has for company her three children, Masters Dick and Miss Edith, and Mrs. Lounsbury, each of the three being skilled riders.

FASHIONABLES WHO CYCLE.
At Tuxedo Mrs. George Griswold is diligently applying herself to the art of wheeling. Her sister, Frederic Betts is enthusiastic on the subject, so is Mrs. Griswold's sister, Miss Sallie Hewitt, who fences, rides, drives, rows and plays the violin, now adds bicycling to her repertoire of accomplishments. Nor is her sister, Miss Beatrice Hewitt, altogether indifferent to the charms of the wheel, although she prefers driving her handsome pair of bottled horses to a spider phantom.

The latest convert to "biking" at Tuxedo Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, who promises, with practice, to take the dust of no wheel other than her own. Mrs. Pierre, Fortland, Jr., is another of the fashionable who has taken up the sport.

At Lenox there is always a bevy of athletes—the Phelps-Stokes girls, Miss Adele Moore, Miss Sanders and Mrs. Richard C. Gray, all of whom play tennis, golf and archery. At least they have in times past, now each year they have taken an up with learning to climb a bicycle and to become expert in the use of it, that other sports are sadly neglected. George Vanderbilt is one of the few who has taken to the shape of a wheel to be sent to Bar Harbor, and some of the feminine members of the Vanderbilt family have sent out similar orders, but this is as yet sub rosa, with the exception of Mrs. Twombly, who rides so well that she often goes out on the country roads about Madison, N. J.

Mrs. Edward S. D. Conner frequently takes long runs on her wheel accompanied by her husband. Mrs. Byron Gray, Jr., and her sister, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, have been taking lessons during the winter and now are experts. Mrs. Lawrence is a keen rider, and is very fond of the sport.

At the Knickerbocker Club, she drives and she

rides, but her trusty steed in the latter case is a wheel.

At Southampton Mrs. Jack Bloodgood, Jr., her aunt, Mrs. Lody Asplund, and Miss Bettina are the best riders. Miss Bettina is a tall, handsome woman, with a beautiful complexion, and she looks very charming in her bicycling costume of tan cloth with a sailor hat.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.
YOUNG ATALANTAS.

The Modern Girl is Taller and Stronger Than Her Mother.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Small women are so utterly out of fashion in America just now that no one takes their limitations into consideration when designing fashions or frocks. With their mental and political aspirations, women have shot up physically, and it is calculated that within the past twenty years they have added two-thirds of a cubic inch to their stature. In view of the prevailing styles it is well that this is the case. What with skirts and bodices of different fabrics and colors, low-trimmed mushroom hats, flat-beefer shoes and artificial widening shoulders, the short woman stands a poor chance. It is absolutely necessary to be tall in order to carry off one's clothes creditably, and appreciating this fact, the rising generation is pretty generally outgrowing their mothers in the matter of inches.

There is no question but that the girls are accomplishing these surprising results

often have an opportunity to even mention their names. They are quickly spending the summer in villages or at country seats. Gray Gables is really very lively this summer, in comparison to last season. The improvements lately put upon the house, and the addition of a wing containing spare chambers, with fireplaces, to make guests comfortable, foretell coming gaiety, and scarcely a day goes by when Gray Gables is not a scene of merriment.

There are a few of the country place, and Gray Gables have thus far this summer combined their guests, as it were, dividing in hospitality, and at the same time, involving sets of guests congenial to both houses. At the marriage of Mr. Jefferson's niece, Mrs. Cleveland filled her city with the great joy of the young lady, and on the morning of the wedding took them all over to Gray Gables in three carriages.

Afterwards there are riding and driving parties. Gray Gables has both saddles and carriage, horses and a driver. The young lady has a great deal, and when out wheeling her baby carriage, usually is attended in a simple suit of this color, with a semi-full skirt and a sailor hat.

The summer at Gray Gables is really the mail, which, while the President remains at the capital, is filled with books, fashions and the latest news of the world. The young lady is a great reader, and she is very interested in the newspapers, through which Mrs. Cleveland keeps herself thoroughly informed, as do her guests, in all things of national interest. In the summer the morning is the President's time for fishing.

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OFFICIAL OUTINGS.

WHERE CABINET LADIES ARE SPENDING THE SUMMER.

Gray Gables the Home of Eastern Hospitality, While the Mortons in Nebraska are Entertaining the Westerners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(Special Correspondence.) Mrs. Cleveland has set the example to the ladies of the Cabinet and judicial circles of withdrawing to a quiet country place in Massachusetts, where, with friends to come and go, she can be as quiet or as gay as she pleases. Whether it is on account of the heat taken by the President's wife, or from personal preference, the Cabinet ladies are to be found at any of the large summer resorts, nor do the summer society columns of the papers

often have an opportunity to even mention their names. They are quickly spending the summer in villages or at country seats. Gray Gables is really very lively this summer, in comparison to last season. The improvements lately put upon the house, and the addition of a wing containing spare chambers, with fireplaces, to make guests comfortable, foretell coming gaiety, and scarcely a day goes by when Gray Gables is not a scene of merriment.

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A WOMAN'S TOOL BOX.

Some Pieces of Furniture are Clever Woman Can Make.

(From a Special Contributor.)

The women of this country seem to take great interest in manufacturing odd bits of decorative furniture for their homes, and many are the pretty and useful things that have been constructed, by them.

The only tools necessary for this work are a hammer, small saw, medium-sized chisel, an awl, plane and nails of assorted sizes. With these implements she can do a great deal toward beautifying an unpretentious home.

A MODEL SHOE BOX.
To make a shoe-holder and seat as depicted in one of the illustrations, obtain at a grocery store an ordinary soap box and let this form the end upright box. Get another packing-case of the same width, but longer, and arrange on top a lid with hinges so it may be raised. Use the corner of the upright one for two shelves, nail them securely in place and let them

be an equal distance apart, so they will accommodate shoes and slippers.

Fasten these boxes together securely with screws. Next obtain a board and after rounding the corners off, screw it fast to the back of the boxes and you will have as a result the framework for the seat.

The hinged lid of the box will act as a seat, and the board with the rounded corners forms the back, while within the box rubbers and heavy boots may be kept, the upright one holding fine shoes and slippers.

After long experience in domestic upholstery, denim in its rich assortment of colors is found to be superior to all other materials. It combines artistic beauty with a healthful durability and is heartily recommended to the amateur cabinet-maker.

The tops of the boxes should be covered with denim. The top may be accomplished by spreading curled hair on the wood and tacking the material over it and at regular distances apart, catch a button to form a tuft. This is done by boring two small holes through the wood by side, and having threaded the eye of the button with a bit of twine, pass the strings through the holes and tie the ends tightly together at the under side of the lid.

The material is to be tacked all around to the outer edge of the tops with ordinary upholstery tacks, driven close together. Next upholster the back, placing some curled hair behind the material and give it a cushioned appearance, and, in turn, drive the tacks around the edges.

To do it nicely, stretch several yards of the material on a cord, and then tack the string fast all around the upper edge of the boxes.

Around the top edge of each box and to hide the joint where the covering meets the draping material, fashion a piece of wide gimp with large oval-headed upholstery's tacks driven an even distance apart. This will lend a good finish to complete a charming and useful piece of furniture.

A PRETTY BOOK SHELF.
The very attractive hanging cabinet shown is also made of a couple of packing cases.

Two shallow, oblong boxes are needed, and should be fastened securely together with screws, the end of one to the side of the other, the drawing shows. Around the top of the upright box a narrow strip of excelsior molding that can be obtained from a carpenter, is to be mitered and fastened with nails, while the top edge of the other one may be left by way of contrast.

Two shelves should be arranged in the upright box and one in the other. The shelves inside and outside of the boxes are painted with several successive coats of some good color, light shades being preferable. Or they may be enamelled, and when dry arrange a small brass rod at the top of each box, from which a narrow strip of excelsior molding that can be obtained from a carpenter, is to be mitered and fastened with nails, while the top edge of the other one may be left by way of contrast.

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THE PONY EXPRESS.

How the News Was Carried Across the Continent.

Thrilling Experiences of Courageous Riders Who Faced Hardships and Death.

For the Sake of Their Precious Pouches—Buffalo Bill's Famous Feat—Inception of the Daring Enterprise.

(From a Special Contributor.)

In the winter of 1859-60 Senator Gwin of California, several money magnates of New York and Alexander Majors, one of the men who were at that time the transportation kings on the plains west of the Missouri River, met in Washington, D. C. The result of that meeting was the inception of one of the most daring and romantic business ventures this country

has ever known, the Pony Express, by which the time of transmitting the news across the continent was reduced from twenty-one days to ten days. It is 3500 miles by our most direct rail-way route from New York to San Francisco and it takes seven days, three hours and forty-five minutes actual time to cover the distance by our fastest express train. In 1859 there was not a mile of railway west of the Missouri River. St. Joseph, Mo., was the western terminus of railway communication, and between that city and the young city of the Golden Gate intervened 3000 miles of wild, uninhabited country, infested by warlike Indians. Through this uninviting region the trail over which it was proposed to ride the flying ponies.

Changing horses.

Majors, Russell and Wadell established and maintained for a number of years a fourteen days' schedule by rail and pony express between New York and San Francisco, making the trip on the running ponies from St. Joseph to Sacramento, which requires five days by rail today, as exactly upon the schedule time as do our mail today. By using the telegraph to St. Joe, and the pony express beyond, news was carried from coast to coast in ten days. In 1860 President James Buchanan's last message was carried into San Francisco in eight days and five hours. But even this time was bettered with President Lincoln's inaugural address, which reached the Golden Gate in seven days and four hours.

THE ORGANIZATION. Five hundred fleet-footed horses of the tough and tireless "bronco" Indian and "Cayuse" breeds were secured. Two hundred men were engaged for the service, and eighty of them were selected as riders. These men were chosen because of their experience in the saddle, and having the hardihood to withstand the fatigue of a gallop that at times extended into hundreds of miles straight away. They had to possess, too, the bravery to face the dangers that beset their lonely routes and the judgment that would enable them to get all the speed out of their horses that was in them and yet not overtax them. Finally they must be of weight of 100 pounds or less. They were paid \$125 per month for their hard and dangerous service.

MAKING A WAY. Majors, Russell and Wadell were at this time already operating a stage line from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, and this enabled them to use the same relay stations for the pony express that served for the stage line. But beyond Salt Lake lay over eight hundred miles of the most desolate and difficult section of desert and mountains on this continent. Here relay stations had to be built and trails made, and this was entirely in the country of hostile Indians. As showing the difficulties attending the establishment of this line, I will quote from an experience told by J. G. Kelly, now a mining engineer, located at Denver, Colo.

"I was a pony express rider in 1860," says Mr. Kelly, "and I can assure you that the business was not a picnic. We had to build roads along the Carson River, use willow brush, laid crossways, or corduroy fashion. We had to carry these willows two and three hundred yards in our arms, and the mosquitoes would bite on us until you could not tell whether a man was black or white. They had no hesitancy about presenting their bills, either."

"At the sink of the Carson we built a fort. There were no rocks nor logs within miles. We took mud from the shores of the lake and made adobe (sun-dried bricks). We had to dig for the proper consistency, we tramped it for hours with our bare feet. The mud was strongly impregnated with alkali. You can imagine the condition of our feet at the end of a week of this mortar mixing. They swelled to twice their normal size. Before that I had always worn a No. 6 boot, but since No. 9's are a snug fit."

THE FIRST DASH. On April 3, 1860, at high noon, the first fleet-footed pony was mounted at St. Joe, Mo., and went swiftly across the rolling prairie toward the setting sun. No record had been left of the name of the rider who led the initial dash, carried news that had come from the wires from the East, and was then borne as swiftly as flying hoofs could carry it across 2000 miles of plain, mountain and desert, desert, mountain and plain, on—on—on, day and night, with only half of two minutes each for the rider to throw himself and his precious pouch from the tired pony at the end of his dash, to a fresh one.

Each rider had six to ten relays of ponies, making his ride sixty to one hundred miles, according as the country traversed was rough or smooth. Day and night the mad race went on, until at the end of ten days a foam-flecked pony dashed up to the telegraph office in far-off Sacramento, where the news was again put on to the wires and flashed down to the ocean at San Francisco. Truly it was a great enterprise, grand in conception and heroically carried out.

THE VALUE OF THE EXPRESS. To the people who had only a decade before begun life on the far-off Pacific



once in the first twenty miles, and covered the distance in fifty-nine minutes. At the end of sixty miles, at Placerville, he turned his dispatches over to a man called "Boston."

"Boston's" route lay up and over the Sierras. He made the schedule time, and at Friday station was relieved by Sam Hamilton, who pushed on with all speed to Fort Churchill. Both Boston and Hamilton encountered very deep snow on the Sierras, yet the 185 miles from Sacramento to Fort Churchill was covered in fifteen hours, a speed over twenty miles per hour over the hardest trail on the route, and by many thought to be wholly unsatisfactory.

At Fort Churchill Robert Haslam ("Pony Bob") who afterwards became one of the most noted of the pony riders, took the saddle for a dash of 120 miles to Smith Creek. This trail lay through a hostile Indian country. From Smith Creek to Ruby Valley J. G. Kelly, who with all speed from Ruby Valley to Deep Creek H. Richardson was the mount. From Deep Creek to Salt Lake the ride was made by George Fletcher. This was the eastern terminus of the western division, and was under the superintendence of Bolivar Roberts. Salt Lake was reached on schedule time, as was also St. Joe, Mo.

The pony express was operated for over two years. At the end of that time an enterprising citizen of Omaha, Neb., Edward Creighton, completed a telegraph line across the continent, and the swift pony was superseded by the swifter lightning.

ADVENTURES OF THE SERVICE. One of the riders of the pony express of wide fame, Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), then a much lighter "weight" in avoirdupois, and in fame, than he is today, rode a route of 116 miles over a rough and dangerous trail, through a hostile Indian country, in a section now comprised in the Black Hills region.

On one occasion, on reaching the end of his route, he found the rider who should succeed him had been killed by the Indians. Young Cody was called upon to push forward on the route of the dead rider. This he did, making a ride of 84 miles, without rest or stop, except for his meals. He made the journey in twenty-four hours, riding an average of thirty miles an hour, and changing horses thirty times. This is still the subject of comment among men with whom feats of endurance and skill in the saddle were everyday occurrences.

During the life of the pony express the Plute Indians in Nevada went on the warpath, and made it exceedingly difficult for the express to stay on its route where nature intended they should wear them. "Bob" Haslam ("Pony Bob") tells this story of one of his rides over the trail.

"I got \$100 extra for one ride. I arrived at Fort Churchill at the end of a seventy-five mile ride. The Plutes were making things very lively along the line, and a man who wanted to stay on this earth was not liable to go to sleep in his saddle. The rider who was to succeed me had got a scare on, and he refused to go out. The superintendent, who was present, said: 'Bob, I'll give you \$50 extra if you'll make this ride.' 'All right, I'll just go you for fifty.' In five minutes I was at the saddle bow, and a brace of Colt's navy revolvers in my belt. It was thirty-five miles to the 'sink of the Carson' to ride all the distance without changing horses; then I pushed on to Sand Springs. It was a heavy trail. At the Springs I changed horses and went right on to Cold Springs, made another change and rode to Smith Creek. I stayed nine hours at Smith Creek, and was again in the saddle with the pony express. When I reached Cold Springs I found the Plutes had filled the station man and taken away the horses. The pony I was on had already carried me thirty-five miles at a pretty fast gait, but there was nothing else I could do but go on with the tired pony. It was very dark, and my trail lay through sage brush as high as a man's head. I kept a sharp watch on my pony's ears. His acute senses would discover a foe quicker than mine, and anything unusual would be at once indicated by his ears. The moaning of the wind through the sage brush, and the howling of the wolves made cold chills chase up and down my back. At the next station I found things all right, got a fresh pony and galloped away to the 'Sink of the Carson.' I found fifteen white men there expecting an attack. A band of Plutes had been seen skulking around the station, and I had ridden 264 miles, and made nearly a hundred miles, and had only seven hours under me. These ponies showed wonderful endurance, one of them

having carried me nearly seventy-five miles.

"I found the superintendent at Churchill and he raised his original offer and gave me \$100 for the ride."

"I was tired, I suppose, but the excitement made a man forget himself. After a rest of only an hour and a half I was in the saddle again, and climbing the Sierras on the trail of my own route."

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

J. G. Kelly, who has been referred to before, tells some thrilling adventures. He says:

"We were in the midst of the Plute war, and our instructions were: 'When you see an Indian close enough, shoot him.' One of our riders, a Mexican, rode into the station with a bolt clean through him. He only lived long enough to tell us that an Indian shot him as he came through a quakesnap thicket, about three miles back on the trail. Two days later I had to pass through this same thicket. It was a narrow trail, just wide enough to allow a horse and rider to pass. The trail was crooked, and the brush was higher than the head of a man on horseback, and it cut off all view. It was a decidedly uncomfortable place in which to anticipate an attack from a lurking foe, who would be sure to shoot from a well-concealed bush. With my heart bounding against the roof of my mouth, I put my rifle at full cock, dropped the reins on the neck of my pony, but both sprang into his teeth, and went through the thicket like a streak of greased lightning. At the top of the hill overlooking the thicket I stopped, and while the pony got his breath, I watched the thicket. I noted a shaking of the bushes in several places, and as there was neither cattle, horses nor large game in the neighborhood that might account for the movement of the bushes, concluded there were Plutes in the thicket, but I had come through with such a rush that they failed to get a shot at me. I opened fire on the spots where the bushes moved, and they ceased to shake, and I was more than ever convinced that I had run an ambush. A few days afterward two men were killed by skulking warriors in this thicket."

"I never met the Plute face to face but once. Rounding the sharp shoulder of a hill I was right in a clump of them before I had noted a slight Indian, or they had seen me. 'Buffalo Jim,' the chief, came towards me alone. I stopped my pony and when 'Jim' got where I thought it was best to halt him, I shouted, 'Stop!' He halted and said, 'You are a good rider. Give me tobacco.' I cut my plug in half and tossed one piece to him, whereupon he said:

"I want more tobacco." "I refused. Then he said, as he started toward me: 'Jim wants to see white man's gun.' I pulled the gun in a position where I could use it quickly, and again said, 'Stop!' He looked at me a few seconds, then grunted in guttural that are a feature of the Indian language: 'All right, you pony good boy; you go.' And I went, keeping a sharp lookout and my gun in position until I was at a safe distance. When I think of those days I wonder that any of us escaped with our lives."

JOHN HENRY MARTIN.

THE CASA GRANDE.

The mysteries and traditions of former ages always interest the thoughtful and when tinged with the romance of legends, attract even deeper attention. No better field for the seeker of the hidden past can be found than Arizona. Her mammoth aqueducts, constructed by an unknown race, the immense mounds and ruins of cities and fortifications which are found in many places are all mute witnesses to the fact that that region was peopled years and years ago by a race of intelligent, ingenious and industrious men, who left no history behind them, left the ruins of their buildings remain as monuments to their mechanical knowledge, and skill as workers of the Verde River, a mesa, an ancient burial ground has been found, the ashes of the dead being inclosed in sealed earthen jars, ornamented with figures of men, women, children and birds.

Among the most prominent, however, of the important relics of the past, the Casa Grande, possibly the most interesting, and is always an object of attention from all who visit its place of location. About six miles south of the town of Florence and five miles from the Gila River, is located the ancient Casa Grande. The ruins of this old structure were first discovered by Cabeza de Vaca and visited afterward by Coronado, when he led his famous expedition from Mexico a few years later, that is to say, in the year 1540. It was then a building four-stories high, with walls a little over six feet in thickness. Surrounding it, at the time, were the ruins of other large buildings, of which now there is not a sign to be seen. None of the Indians living in that region even at that early day, or Coronado has written, knew anything about the origin, purpose or time of the erection of the structure.

In 1894 the adventurous priests, Fathers Kino and Mangis, visited the Casa Grande and gave a detailed description of the ruins as they then appeared. As described by Father Kino, the main building was an oblong, being facing to the cardinal points of the compass. The exterior wall extending from north to south 420 feet and from east to west 260 feet. The interior of the house consisted of five halls, the three additional ones being of one size and the extreme one longer. The walls were composed of a hard concrete, made of a limestone gravel and adobe mud. This concrete was laid in large blocks, which were then put in place and nicely cemented together. The inside of the walls were then covered with this peculiar cement or plaster and it remains to this day firm and smooth as if the work had been done but a few years ago.

The ruins of the building still standing are about 4500 by 3000 feet. The ancient pile is wearing away and if proper care is not taken it will be entirely obliterated in a short time. Government aid has been promised, however, to preserve it from utter destruction.

The walls still standing have round holes at a distance of about ten feet apart, in which are found pieces of cedar poles, which supported the timbers above, showing that they were cut and pointed with some dull instrument, most likely with stone axes, so it may safely be asserted that it was built by a people who had no knowledge of iron. Around its walls, a few feet from the surface, stone axes, hammers and agate spear-heads are still to be found, showing that nothing in the way of metal was used at the time it was built.

When or how built and when abandoned are questions which will never be answered. From its construction, however, indicating some knowledge of architectural methods and exposed to furious storms which it has weathered for over three hundred years, it ranked today one of the greatest objects of inquiring interest in North America.

JOSEPH JULIEN STEIN.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons: Charles Daugherty, a native of Missouri, 21 years of age, of Newhall, to Winnie Guberson, a native of California, 18 years of age, of Santa Paula; Henry M. Huber, a native of Pennsylvania, 34 years of age, to Alice Gubion, a native of Belgium, 15 years of age; both of this city; Montreville V. Sullivan, M.D., a native of Kentucky, 47 years of age, of San Diego, to Tallie J. Spencer, M.D., a native of New Jersey, 47 years of age, of Cincinnati, Ohio.



COMpetition SIDE TRACKED

J. M. HALE & COMPANY.

107-109 NORTH SPRING.

BY the extraordinary values we are offering during our GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE, the most successful sale Los Angeles has ever seen. Competition completely blockaded by high prices, while our great closing-out sale has been going through on "express time." How do you like to travel—by the "way freight" or by "fast express?" This week our bargain train is loaded down with special values—with engine well oiled, prepared to make the best time on record. Look at this list of bargains—they are values that have caused competition to be side-tracked.

This week

Hale's Closing-out Sale

This week

Point Venice Lace—A good quality of this popular trimming lace in ecru and butter-color, 4 1/2 inches wide, regular value 10c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 8c.

Point Venice Insertions—In butter-color only, several different patterns to select from, 2 inches wide, such as you have paid 10c a yard for, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 8c.

Point Venice Lace—In ecru and butter, good quality, 6 inches wide, some choice designs, well worth 15c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 5c.

Point Venice Lace—Good quality, new designs, 8 inches wide, a quality and width you would expect to pay 20c per yard for, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 8 1/2c.

Challies—Fine quality Cotton Challies, very pretty designs, fast colors, such as sold early in the season for 7c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 4c.

Sateens—Simpson's fine quality Dress Sateens, very pretty styles, warranted fast colors, and extra value at 15c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 10c.

Llama Cloths—A beautiful wash dress fabric, Henrietta finish, some very choice designs, regular price 12 1/2c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 8 1/2c.

Percalés—A very pretty line of Turkey-red Percalés, fast colors, nearly a yard wide, good quality for boys' waists, children's dresses, etc., extra good value for 12 1/2c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 10c.

French Challies—Our entire line of imported all-wool Challies, 32 inches wide, some very choice patterns, former price 50 and 75c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

Handkerchiefs—Ladies' Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, good quality, scalloped edges, a good 10c Handkerchief, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 5c.

Lace Ties—Black French Lace Scarfs, good quality, 1 1/2 yards long, extra good for 50c, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

Valenciennes Lace—An extra quality narrow Valenciennes Lace, new patterns, worth 50c per doz. yards, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

Corsets—A fast black Corset, well made, perfect-fitting, silk-trimmed and silk-stitched, worth 75c per pair, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 5 1/2c.

Canton Flannels—An extra fine quality unbleached Canton Flannel, extra heavy, soft, fleecy nap, a good seller at 12 1/2c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 50c.

White Flannel—White wool Flannel, good quality for children's underwear, etc., good value at 25c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 15c.

Children's Hosiery—A good quality ribbed Cotton Hose in fast black and tan shades, a regular 25c quality, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 15c.

Corsets—A fast black Corset, well made, perfect-fitting, silk-trimmed and silk-stitched, worth 75c per pair, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 5 1/2c.

Canton Flannels—An extra fine quality unbleached Canton Flannel, extra heavy, soft, fleecy nap, a good seller at 12 1/2c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 50c.

Scissors—A fine quality steel-blade Scissors, gilt handles, a regular 50c grade, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

Knitting Silk—Now is the time to lay in a supply for holiday fancy work, a full assortment of shades, regular price 35c, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 20c.

Summer Corsets—An extra well-made, perfect-fitting summer Corset, a regular 75c quality, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 40c.

Gingham Aprons—Kitchen aprons, made of the best quality bordered apron checks, full size, fast colors, regular value 25c, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 15c.

Ladies' Hose—A good quality Ladies' Cotton Hose, fine gauge and warranted fast black, worth 12 1/2c, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 8c.

Ladies' Hose—Richelieu ribbed, drop-stitch Cotton Hose, very fine quality, fast black, guaranteed, worth 40c per pair, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

Dress Prints—Turkey-red Dress Prints, all boiled, fast colors, with neat black figures and dots, extra good value at 8 1/2c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 6 1/2c.

Llama Cloths—A beautiful wash dress fabric, Henrietta finish, some very choice designs, regular price 12 1/2c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 8 1/2c.

Percalés—A very pretty line of Turkey-red Percalés, fast colors, nearly a yard wide, good quality for boys' waists, children's dresses, etc., extra good value for 12 1/2c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 10c.

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White Flannel—White wool Flannel, good quality for children's underwear, etc., good value at 25c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 15c.

Children's Hosiery—A good quality ribbed Cotton Hose in fast black and tan shades, a regular 25c quality, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 15c.

Corsets—A fast black Corset, well made, perfect-fitting, silk-trimmed and silk-stitched, worth 75c per pair, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 5 1/2c.

White Flannel—An extra fine white wool Flannel, yard wide and well worth 65c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 45c.

Shaker Flannel—1000 yards good quality Shaker Flannels in short lengths, a quality that usually retails at 10c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 5c.

Table Linen—Turkey-red Table Damask, oil-boiled and warranted fast colors, 60 inches wide, an extra 50c quality, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 35c.

Table Linen—Unbleached Linen Damask, extra fine quality, all pure linen, 62 inches wide, worth 75c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 50c.

Linen Crash—50 pieces all-Linen unbleached Kitchen Crash, good quality, worth 10c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 7c.

Bleached Muslin—Good quality, full yard wide, worth 7c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 5c.

French Serge—45 inches wide, all wool, fine finish, a superior quality in navy blue and black, regular value 75c, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 50c.

Black Tricot—All wool, 38 inches wide, extra quality, dyed a fast black and will not turn color, worth 40c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 40c.

Black Henrietta—45 inches wide, all wool, an extra quality, silk-finish black dress goods, regular worth 75c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 50c.

Black Sicilian—A good quality of this popular dust-shedding material for dresses, dusters, etc., worth 35c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

Rhadams Silk—19 inches wide, all silk, good quality, in a full assortment of shades, regular value \$1 per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 62 1/2c.

Black Nun's Veiling—An extra fine quality, all wool, 45 inches wide and splendid value for \$1 per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 65c.

Black Henrietta—45 inches wide, all wool, a superb quality, extra fine finish, our regular price \$1 per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 75c.

Parasols—Our entire line of colored Parasols and Carriage Shades are being closed out at less than one-half original cost price; Parasol bargains.

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Ladies' Between, Lawn and Percalé Shirt waists at greatly reduced prices to close out.

Embroideries and Stamped Linens at 25 per cent discount from regular prices.

Dolls—50 dozen full-body dolls, jointed legs, bisque head, with hair, shoes and stockings, a doll that retails during the holidays at 50c, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

Dress Goods.

A Dress Goods Bargain—Novelty Chevron Suitings, nearly all wool, 40 inches wide, medium and dark gray shades, an elegant light weight woolen material for summer wear, 7 yards a full suit, worth \$2.50, CLOSING OUT PRICE, \$1.88.

Covert Cloths—Latest styles in this popular fabric, 36 inches wide, regular value 20c per yard, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 12 1/2c.

English Cashmere—Good quality, fine finish, 36 inches wide, in navy blue, cardinal, garnet, tan and black, a regular 40c quality, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 25c.

French Serge—45 inches wide, all wool, fine finish, a superior quality in navy blue and black, regular value 75c, CLOSING OUT PRICE, 50c.

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Closing-out Sale this week.

J. M. Hale & Co.

107-109 NORTH SPRING.

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107-109 NORTH SPRING.

J. O'Brien & Co.
203 TO 207
NORTH SPRING STREET.

Of our GREAT SALE will be opened on MONDAY with numerous bargains, which, as we have previously intimated, had for lack of space and time escaped the ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS which we made at the commencement of the sale, and desire to impress our patrons with the fact that the Reductions we have made on these Bargains are even more substantial than those effected during the early weeks of our Great Sale. The resultant monetary loss of such sacrificing reductions occasions us no thought. The "desideratum" being an "absolute clearance" to and complete stock. Your attention is respectfully directed to a few of the more notable bargains as here quoted.

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Gent's Furnishings.

At 10c a pair

A lot of Men's Cotton Half Hose, in all shades of tan and mode, with double heels and toes, well finished seams; will be placed on sale at 10 a pair.

At 15c a pair.
A lot of Men's Superfine Hermsdor
dyed Black Hose, with spliced heel
and toes, fine texture and good
weight, and perfect fitting: will be

A lot of Men's large size Fine Cambric Fancy Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all sound wash colors; these we will place on sale at 10 each.

A lot of Ladies' Hemstitched Surahs and India Silk Windsor Ties, in an immense variety of pretty open shades, and a full range of boys' and girls' Fauntleroy Bows, in same colors, all of which will be

A lot of Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, with double fold line bosoms and wristbands and reinforced backs and fronts. These

A lot of Men's Outing Shirts, in Tennis Flannel, Madras and Cheviot in a new variety of checks, stripes and plaids, made with deep yokes and extra length: these we will sell

At \$1 each.
A lot of Men's Fine Lamb's Wool
Underwear in both medium and

Prompt and Careful Attention to Mail Orders.

BY T. P. MACKEY:
Late Captain Engineers C. S. A.)

Fort Davidson was a strong hexagonal redoubt located on the swelling of a wide plateau, and east of the mountain slopes, on the south and east. It had a command of the feet above the plateau, and was surrounded by a dry ditch ten feet in width and seven feet in depth, and had two lines of pits running for one hundred and fifty yards from its north and east faces respectively. Its armament consisted of four thirty-two-pounder siege guns, three smooth-bore four-pound howitzers, three twelve-pounder howitzers, and three six-pounder cannons. It was mounted on barbettes, that is, in the underground bomb-proof shelters. I saw that it was heavily over garrisoned, being occupied by 5100 or 1500 men and some twenty thousand cartridges designed for a garrison of 850 or 900 men.

I am enabled to state with exactness what transpired during their eventful ride, for I learned it from the lips of Mrs. R. and from the journal of Capt. X. In arriving at Pilot Knob, Mrs. R. wrote a brief note in pencil by the light of the stars, and then, as the darkness deepened, she had been fired by our troops, and handing it to a black footman told him to get a horse at a certain house near by and ride at a gallop to the plantation, and deliver the note to the overseer. The footman rode about seven yards from the spot where the carriage was halted, and, turning to her, he said: "Captain, you prove yourself a true hero yesterday when you rescued your father from the hands of those ruffian soldiers, and I will not deceive you. I am for the Union and the flag of our fathers. My husband gave up his life under the flag in the first battle of the war, and I will live for the same state. I will not ask you to betray the cause for which you have drawn your sword."

It should have been lowered at sunrise for the situation of the garrison seemed as hopeless as it could well be. Gen. Bell certainly had no other policy, up to now he expected it to come from a horse marshaled in the bright fields beyond the stars. The nearest Federal division was that of Gen. A. J. Smith, encamped near St. Louis, eight miles from the city. Detachments had torn up the rails and blown up the bridges on all lines of railroad leading in that direction.

AN EXPLOSION IN THE NIGHT.

At about 3 o'clock in the morning, while resting on "the flinty and steel couch of war," we were aroused by an explosion that fairly shook the rock-ribbed hills. The editor of the quarter-guard reported that Gen. Price that the magazine of the fort had exploded. The explosion was so great that the explosion had occurred just to the west of the fort on its west side. It was thought quite probable that several of

fell back, for had they halted to give us the they would have been overwhelmed by Shelby's entire division that was pressing in from the rear.

Shelby abandoned the pursuits after thirty-six hours, concluding from his rapidly-increasing list of killed and wounded that the highly combative Federal forces were too strong for him. He withdrew to the retreating garrison soon rested under the guns of St. Louis, with all the glory won in the valley of Arcadia beaming on our rear ranks.

On Gen. Ewing's headquarter defense at Shut In Gap and Platte Knob, we were certainly have taken Jefferson City, the capital of the State, with its vast military stores.

It prevented us from appearing in front of that place until October 7, two days after its previously weak garrison had been too strongly reinforced for us to venture upon an assault. It was not until October 10 we would have carried it too greatly extended and weakly manned intrenchments.

The Funny Man retailed a party of dozens the other evening by relating his poem, "Why Do I Live?" In his five days, he said, when he felt that yearning desire to count the divine muse who often seduces youth in the sentimental period of their existence. His first effort was entitled, "Why Do I Live?" and the little comest to the editor of a review paper and awaited results. Receiving direct reply he searched the answers correspondents and discovered the following:

To Augustine: We received from your poem entitled, "Why Do I Live?" You sent it through the mail. One reason you are

"Oh, girls," she screamed, "I'll die, I know I will. I rang for a boy to bring my satchel. He came up with a pitcher of ice water. Then I wanted to send one to Kitty's room, and I rang again. Another boy, who looked just like the first one, brought me another pitcher of ice water. Then I wanted a hot iron to press my dress, and I rang again. Oh, oh! I rang to Kitty's room, and I rang again for ice water." And the Jolly Girl grew pale in the face from laughing.

Finally, when the hop began, no one but a woman would have guessed that the Jolly Girl was not properly dressed for the occasion. And those girls danced divinely. And they smiled—oh! seraphically! And after the bell was over the sang—and oh!—words fill.

It is strange how a silly little rhyme will get into one's head and persist

Not Sufficiently Definite.

(Good News.) Mother: I told you to give your sister half of that apple, and you ate it all yourself.

(Bad News.) Sister: I told her, and she sucked it a little and then pushed it away. "She says you didn't."

(Good News.) Sister: "That sister," I thought, "means the baby."